"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

ONE CENT

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THE WEATHER.

Showers at night; warmer; fresh southeasterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,454. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38¼c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—The special correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in London states that Sir Thomas Lipton will bring 600 guests from England to witness the America's Cup races, and that he has chartered a large steamer for the purpose. Shamrock has now proceeded to the Clyde, where she will be prepared for her transatlantic voyage. Sir Thomas Lipton is satisfied with her great sailing powers as exhibited in her trials with Britannia. He is much gratified by the attitude of the Americans in charge of the arrangements here, and says the Prince of Wales assured him that he was certain to receive fair play. Admiral Dewey reached Trieste yesterday. He was received with signal honors by the Austrian officials and was greeted by the United States Minister to Austria-Hungary. The Trieste correspondent of a London newspaper states that the Admiral will sail soon for the United States on a mail steamer, via Bremen. Interviewed on the question of the International Peace Conference at The Hague, Admiral Dewey is reported to have said that he expected no developments from the disarmament propositions. The third committee of the conference yesterday adopted many articles relating to the arbitration scheme. Capt. Mahan maintained his point regarding the use of certain engines of destruction in marine warfare. The United States and British degelates voted in unison on the explosive bullet question. Señor Silvela, the Spanish Premier, has appealed to all parties to aid the Government in carrying out the financial reforms proposed. Disorders in Barcelona and other Spanish towns continue. The British cruiser Bonaventure, according to Chinese advices, is ashore off Cornilov, and there is small chance of saving her. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland last evening gave a brilliant reception in honor of the Anglo-American League. Most cordial relations have been established at Geeste-Munde between German marine and French naval officers. Great heat prevails in London, and many fatal prostrations have occurred.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The Democratic National Committee met in Chicago yesterday and after a short session, during which it passed upon the report of the committee depositing P. J. Devlin, the press bureau editor, and changed some of the rules affecting the committee, adjourned sine die without making any recommendations as to the platform for 1900.

Page 2.

The State Factory Inspector has made an investigation and will report on charges of violation of the labor law by the contractors for the Kings County Hospital, the new East River Bridge anchorages, and the new City Prison.

Page 3.

There was little change yesterday in the situation on the railroad piers where the freight handlers are on strike.

Page 4.

The fifth annual dinner of the New York Railroad Club was held at the Manhattan Beach Hotel last night.

The depositors of the Middlesex County Bank at Perth Amboy, wrecked by Cashier Valentine, appointed a committee to protect their interests.

Walter Hart of Mount Vernon, aged seventeen, who was enjoying an outing with two other boys on a farm in Westchester County, was killed by the discharge of his own gun.

An attachment for $3,075,000 against property of the United States of Mexico and of certain States of that country was granted by the Supreme Court yesterday to John G. Hassard.

The Plan and Scope Committee yesterday considered further plans for the Dewey celebration and the proposed two days' programme was outlined. A committee from the National Sculpture Society described in detail the projected triumphal arch.

Page 5.

The New Yorks again defeated the Chicago team at baseball yesterday by 4 to 1. Brooklyn won from Pittsburg by 9 to 2.

Hamilton Busbey, State auditor of the accounts of trotting associations, has sent in his resignation to Gov. Roosevelt.

General orders for the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club, which begins on Aug. 7, were issued yesterday. A number of new members have been elected to the club.

A polo game was played between two teams of boys at the Rockaway Club, Cedarhurst, L. I., yesterday. The contest was the first of the kind ever held, and the play was fast and scientific.

At the Larchmont Yacht Club races yesterday the Oiseau was disabled by running into the stakeboat at the home mark, on the first round. O'Shima Sam beat Possum, and the Syce won again in the fifty-one-foot class.

At Brighton Beach yesterday Maribert easily defeated Montanic in the extra event. Prejudice won the Distaff and Sky Scraper captured the Babylon. It is reported that Jockey Maher and W. C. Clark have patched up their differences.

Page 12.

The ocean-going tug George Dean foundered fourteen miles off Long Branch. The Captain and crew took to the yawl, and reached the shore in safety.

A can of turpentine ignited by a painter's cigarette caused a fire at 30 Lewis Street which resulted in the death of Morris Greenzeig's three-months-old child.

It is denied that Nixon and Zimmerman of Philadelphia have purchased Daly's theatres in London and New York, as has been stated. No sale of either theatre has yet been made.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned an indictment against Roland B. Molineux, charging him with murder in the first degree for having caused the death of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams.

While workmen at Middletown, N. Y., were tearing up the floor of a railway postal car they found an envelope bearing date Dec. 18, 1888, containing a draft on the United States Treasury for $24 pension money.

In reference to a report that city pipes had been injured by electrolysis, due to electricity from the sub-trolley system, Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton said that he had heard of no such cases. Chief Engineer Birdsall said injury had been done several years ago by stray currents from overheard trolleys, but not recently.

Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court yesterday, dismissed the alternative writ of prohibition sued out by Major Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment to restrain the Board of Examination, before which he has been directed by the Governor to appear, from receiving evidence as to his general fitness for service in the National Guard.

Six hundred shareholders of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank, a loan institution at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street, held a meeting and decided upon an investigation of its affairs by a committee. State Bank Superintendent Kilburn said the concern had been mismanaged, and threatened to apply for the appointment of a receiver.

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New Tobacco Factory in Louisville.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 20.—C. C. Bickel, a leading cigar manufacturer, has purchased for $12,000 property at Preston and Lampton Streets, where will be established another plug tobacco factory in opposition to the Continental Tobacco Company. He has leased the property to H. N. Martin & Co., of Greenville, Ky., who will operate the plant. Work will be begun at once remodeling the building and $150,000 for providing equipment will be expended. The plant will make plug tobacco on a large scale, using Burley tobacco. The present plant at Greenville, using dark tobacco, will be continued and perhaps its capacity will be increased.

Muenchener, Bottled at the Brewery, $1.25 per case of 24 bottles. At grocers. Out of town orders promptly attended to. Mail orders or telephone, 164 W'sburgh. Otto Huber Brewery, Brooklyn.—Adv.

LIPTON'S GUESTS TO NUMBER HUNDREDS

Charters a Steamship to Bring Them to America.

SHAMROCK IS NOT INJURED

Yacht's Owner Convinced of Her Great Sailing Powers.

Prince of Wales Praises Americans and Assures Sir Thomas that He Will Receive Fair Play.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 20.—Sir Thomas Lipton has chartered an eight-thousand-ton steamer and intends to take 600 guests to America to see the America's Cup races.

I saw a man to-day who sailed on Shamrock and asked him what material the cup challenger's mast and spars were made of. He said he had not thought of the matter, but that they looked like wood. They were, he added, of a bronze or terra cotta color. This is the color of the bicycles made of the material described in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Wednesday.

The manner in which the yacht is handled corroborates the information printed in THE TIMES. Shamrock has the biggest mainsail ever seen in these waters for a yacht of her size. She has a bigger one for the races.

A friend of ex-Sheriff Dewar told me today that Mr. Dewar intended to issue a challenge, and told Sir Thomas Lipton of his purpose. Before he had time to accomplish his design Sir Thomas Lipton issued his challenge.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 20.—Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the America's Cup challenger Shamrock, was interviewed to-day by an Associated Press correspondent on board the yacht Erin regarding the damage, if any, sustained by Shamrock in grounding off Southsea at the conclusion of yesterday's trial race with Britannia. Sir Thomas said:

"We are so convinced that yesterday's grounding of the Shamrock was perfectly harmless that we are not even going to have the yacht examined.

"The Shamrock will sail for the Clyde this afternoon, and will forthwith be rigged for her transatlantic voyage, upon which she will sail as soon as possible, I hope by the end of this month. After the trial races this week both Mr. Fife and myself were convinced that the Shamrock is a magnificent vessel, and the fastest ever seen on this side of the ocean. The way in which she ran away from the Britannia proves not merely that she is the better boat, but an exceptionally fine racer.

"You must remember she was not seen at her best either day. Tuesday she did not carry as much canvas as the Britannia, while yesterday she had a smaller mainsail than it is intended she shall carry. We can set a much larger mainsail in the coming contests if it should be deemed advisable. We are satisfied that if yesterday's race had been completed the challenger would have won by half an hour.

"The Shamrock has realized Mr. Fife's fullest anticipations, and I myself am more than satisfied. In Tuesday's run before the wind there was a very poor wind to properly test her, but even then she outdistanced the Britannia. She showed marvelous qualities in sailing to windward.

"Of course I cannot say how the Shamrock compares with the Columbia; the contests alone can decide that, but we are satisfied that we have a game boat, and, calculating by her performances against the Britannia and the latter's against the Vigilant and the Valkyrie, we expect to make at least a good showing, and hope in any case to know that we have had fair play."

Sir Thomas Lipton added:

"I would like to reiterate through The Associated Press my heartiest appreciation of the manner in which the Americans have conducted all negotiations. They have acted throughout like sportsmen, and if I had made all the arrangements myself I could not have drawn up more satisfactory regulations.

"The Prince of Wales said, with emphasis, after Tuesday's contest, when, expressing the highest admiration of the Shamrock at dinner on board the Erin:

"'I hope the best boat may win, but in any case I know, Sir Thomas, that you will be sure of meeting fair play from our American friends and that the contests for the America's Cup will be carried out on both sides in the true sporting spirit and with love of justice.'

"In reply I assured the Prince of Wales that the support he had given and the keen interest he had manifested in the challenge, had been the greatest stimulus and the greatest encouragement, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the challenge."

The correspondent of The Associated Press had an interview to-day with Capt. Carter, who, besides sailing Britannia, commanded the Genesta when successful in American waters. When told that Sir Thomas Lipton would have won by half an hour yesterday, Capt. Carter replied:

"Yes, I believe she would. She is a splendid boat. With regard to the criticism that she did not sail so well as might have been expected before the wind, it must be remembered that she only carried her small topsail. Nobody will be more pleased than myself to see the Shamrock win as well as she did on both days this week, and the Prince of Wales will be equally well pleased. He undoubtedly was delighted to have the Shamrock prove such a flier, as we want to capture the America's Cup if we can. Without the slightest doubt the Shamrock is magnificent beating to windward."

Capt. Carter, who has no sympathy with the policy of enveloping the Shamrock in a fog of mystery, said that Americans had shown they have nothing to learn from Great Britain in the building of racing yachts.

"It is all the other way," said Capt. Carter. "There was no need to wrap up the Shamrock in petticoats. The Americans probably know as much about her as they desire."

It appears that the Prince of Wales experienced much trouble in boarding Britannia yesterday morning. A choppy sea was running at the time, and waves surged up between Britannia and the launch carrying the Prince, drenching his Royal Highness to the skin. He persisted in his purpose, however, and finally boarded the yacht, though his attendants were most anxious, as they feared that he might again sprain his knee, which is still weak, in jumping aboard.

It is reported that the New York Yacht Club has consented to Shamrock being towed by the Erin in the event of being becalmed in crossing the Atlantic. Two strong hawsers are being made at Cowes for use in this eventuality.

Shamrock is a mere shell and quite empty below her deck. When the Prince of Wales boarded her and went below, he found himself in a vessel destitute even of ordinary partitions, and, looking from end to end, he said in a surprised way: "Why, she's like a street perfectly empty."

Shamrock started in tow of Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin for the Clyde this afternoon.

SHAMROCK'S DESIGNER PLEASED.

Mr. Fife Expresses Satisfaction at the Cup Challenger's Speed.

LONDON, July 20.—Mr. William Fife, Jr., the naval architect and designer of the yacht Shamrock, challenger for the America's Cup, in a letter to his father expresses great satisfaction with the result of the Shamrock's trials in the races of Tuesday and Wednesday last.

Mr. Fife says that the yacht steered as easily as a rowboat, and is undoubtedly very speedy, but, he adds, whether she is speedy enough to win the cup is another matter.

COLUMBIA'S CREW MAY STRIKE.

They Object to Capt. Barr on Account of His Nationality — Mr. Iselin Says He Will Be Retained.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 20.—The crew of the Columbia are very much dissatisfied, and a strike is imminent. They object to sailing in defense of the America's Cup under Capt. Charles Barr, because he is an Englishman. Several of the crew said while ashore to-night that the men were disgruntled, and proposed to meet soon and consider the question of leaving in a body.

Friends of the Messrs Iselin and Herreshoff said to-night that Capt. Barr would be retained, and that in the event the men go on a strike, the crew of the Defender would be transferred to the Columbia, as they are well drilled. The Columbia went to Newport this morning.

COLUMBIA-DEFENDER RACE TO-DAY

Contest Is Exciting Unusual Interest Among Yachtsmen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 20.—All the yachting interest here is centred on the first of the series of races between the Columbia and the Defender, which begins off this harbor to-morrow morning. The warning signal will be at 11 o'clock; the preparatory signal ten minutes later, and the starting signal at 11:15 o'clock. The Navahoe has returned for the race, and many of the yachts along the bay, besides those in the harbor and at Narragansett Pier, will follow the racers over the course.

The race will attract the undivided attention of the cottage colony, and with the entertaining on the Valiant, Nourmahal, Narada, Navahoe, Sultana, Queen Mab, and other vessels in the harbor, this event will cause Newport to be very quiet socially during the day. Those who are not particularly fond of water will journey to Castle Hill and to Beaver Tail and witness the race from there.

The Columbia and the Defender, which were out for a short trial to-day, are in the pink of condition, and the race of to-morrow will be interesting and closely watched. Capt. Rhodes, skipper of the Defender, will handle the wheel; on the Columbia Capt. "Charley" Barr will guide the cup defender.

Mr. Duncan will be on the Defender with a party of friends, and Mr. Iselin will be close to the Columbia's wheel with a few friends.

The crews of the two yachts were busy all day making ready for the big event, and in yachting circles this evening it was said that on the Defender some of the crew had placed a portion of their pay on their boat in to-morrow's race.

The series of the Columbia-Defender races, which begin to-morrow, are held under the auspices of the Newport Yacht Racing Association, and the other races are set for July 25 and 29. These races are for cups, one for each race, and the events are held under the management of Messrs. Woodbury Kane, Ralph N. Ellis, and Herman B. Duryea.

BRITISH CRUISER IN PERIL.

The Bonaventure, According to Wei-Hai-Wei Advices, Is Ashore, with Small Chance of Floating.

WEI-HAI-WEI, Province of Shan-Tung, July 20.—The British cruiser Bonaventure is ashore in a bad position at Cornilov. There is small chance of getting the vessel off.

Her Majesty's steamer Bonaventure is a twin-screw cruiser of the second class of 4,360 tons displacement and 9,000 indicated horse power. She is built of steel, is 320 feet long, 49 feet 6 inches beam, and 19 feet draught. She was built at Devonport in 1892 at a cost of £247,128 ($1,335,640.) Her armament consists of two six-inch quick-firing guns, eight 4.7-inch guns, eight 6-pounders, and four muzzle-loaders. She is commanded by Capt. Robert A. J. Montgomerie.

WASHINGTON NEEDS POLICE.

Col. Bingham Says the Public Parks Are Frequented by Criminals — Crimes Near the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—A rather startling state of affairs is revealed in a statement made by Col. T. A. Bingham, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, in support of an argument for increasing the number of watchmen in his department. Col. Bingham declares that, owing to the insufficient police force for the public grounds, the criminal classes make use of the White lot, or President's Park, and that crimes are frequent within a thousand yards of the White House. There is only one watchman in the White lot during the day and none in the nighttime.

"After dark," Col. Bingham said, "no decent woman, or couple of them, dare go through those grounds, and it has on several occasions proved dangerous for men." Robberies and other crimes occur here, close to the Executive Mansion, and Col. Bingham characterizes this park as "the haunt of the criminal classes of the city."

Aside from the more flagrant offenders, the lack of protection leaves the park open to scorching wheelmen, fast drivers, and trespassers on the grass and shrubbery. The single watchman is totally unable to cope with them.

Col. Bingham says that 12,000 people visit the top of the Washington Monument every month. Crowds visit the bathing beach on the monument grounds, and a day watchman is urgently needed. The watchmen at the monument are kept busy all the time looking after visitors there, and there is practically no one to look out for the seventy-eight acres of ground. There is no night watchman, and Col. Bingham says that the grounds are "as dangerous and unprotected as President's Park."

Henry and Seaton Parks are more frequented by the lawless element than any other. Garfield Park also needs protection.

LOSS IN CHICAGO RESTAURANTS.

Owners Say the High Price of Combine's Beef Is Responsible.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Beef in Chicago has been on the advance, and prices this week have been stronger than ever. Live stock dealers are paying an average price per 100 pounds of $5.55, while the same amount of beef a year ago was bought for $4.95. This has caused a general elevation of prices in the restaurants.

Charles W. King of 112 Fifth Avenue says that for five weeks he has been losing about $25 a day on his beef, particularly on steaks, and so has been compelled to increase his old prices. Mr. King holds that a packer's combine is responsible for the present prices. William Mangler agrees with Mr. King about the high prices, and says that an advance in trade prices at his restaurant is liable to come unless the beef situation betters. Other restaurant proprietors make similar statements.

SUES HER DIVORCED HUSBAND.

Claims He Courted Her Again Only to Break His Promise.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 20.—Two years ago Rufus H. Davis, a wealthy saloon keeper of this city, sued his wife, Blanche, for divorce and obtained a decree. Now the former wife is suing her former husband for $10,000 for failing to keep his promise to remarry her.

She says shortly after their divorce Davis began courting her again, urged her to forget the past, and once again become his wife. She says she was won, and now Davis has backed out and she wants damages.

A MOTORMAN ABDUCTED.

Taken from a Madison Avenue Car and Forced at Point of Revolver to Sign an Agreement to Quit.

One of the boldest moves made by any of the Metropolitan Street Railway strikers was carried out early this morning by eight of the motormen of the Madison Avenue line. It was nothing less than the forcible abduction of a motorman and his being compelled to sign an agreement to strike at the point of a revolver.

A few minutes after midnight Motorman Thomas Starrs was taken off his car at One Hundred and Seventh Street. The car was going up town and was filled with passengers. Just before reaching One Hundred and Seventh Street three men jumped aboard and ordered Starrs to stop. He did so, and one of them grabbed the lever and threw it in the street. Five more men then joined the three, and Starrs was ordered to fall in with the group and go with them.

The men were ugly and he acceded. He says they took him to their headquarters in an east side hall where a score or more men were sitting about apparently waiting. He says he is not familiar with that part of the city, as he only came here from Scotland a year ago, and cannot tell the location of the hall.

He says the men surrounded him and some of them wanted to beat him but were held back. He then was led forward, he says, and an agreement already prepared was handed to him. It was to the effect that he would quit work this morning.

He says a revolver was shoved under his nose and he signed. "And — — — —," he was told, "see that you don't break your agreement or we'll knock your few brains out!" Starrs was then directed to go. He was thoroughly frightened, and did not know what to do.

He managed to muster up enough courage to go to the Eighty-sixth Street barn, where he found Assistant General Superintendent Cahill. To him he told the story, but Cahill already knew the first part of it, as the conductor had brought Starrs's car back to the stables.

Supt. Cahill at once informed the police and a number of detectives went to look for the kidnappers. They had a fair description of them.

$7,000 EACH TO SERVANTS.

Worcester Man Anticipates the Provisions of His Will and Then Tears It Up.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 20.—It is stated on what appears to be good authority that Charles H. Davis, one of Worcester's wealthy citizens, a brother of Edward L. Davis, Director of the Boston and Albany Road, recently presented his coachman, Otis L. Chase, and two maid servants with 100 shares of Norwich and Worcester stock, valued at over $21,000.

He called them into his library one day and told them that he had bequeathed them $7,000 each in his will, but recognizing the fact that such instruments were liable to legal controversy, which might prevent them from receiving the bequests for some time after the will was probated, he had decided to present them with that amount. He then tore up the will and gave them the stock, which is now said to be deposited to their credit in the safety deposit vaults of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company.

MORE SUB-POSTAL STATIONS.

The Department Will Establish Several in New York Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Post Office Department is endeavoring to keep up with the development in New York of the postal business. On Aug. 1. there will be established, by order of Postmaster General Smith, eight new sub stations, with facilities for the transaction of money order and registery business and for the sale of postal supplies, as follows:

No. 121, 1,557 Second Avenue, corner Eighty-first Street; No. 122, Madison Avenue, corner Eighty-seventh Street; No. 123 St. Nicholas Avenue, corner One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street; No. 124, 2,560 Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets; No. 125, 483 Brook Avenue, corner One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street; No. 126, St. Ann's Avenue, corner One Hundred and Forty-first Street; No. 127, 2,435 Jerome Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street; No. 128, Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

HOME AFFAIRS NEED ATTENTION

Chicago Censor of Public Morals Arouses Governor of Kansas.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 20.—Gov. Stanley today wrote his mind in a letter to J. E. Lewis, President of the International Industrial Association of Chicago. Lewis wrote the Governor criticising the public sentiment and code of morals that would permit recent lynchings in Kansas. Gov. Stanley replied, defending the State, and said:

"I would suggest that you might do some good if you would confine your operations to the corruption, crime, and wickedness of your own city. A resident of Chicago is in small business lecturing other people about public morals or obedience to law."

MRS. PEROT IS INDICTED.

To be Arrested for Abduction on Her Arrival at Liverpool.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—The Baltimore City Grand Jury to-day indicted Mrs. Letitia A. R. Perot, the divorced wife of William Y. Perot, on the charge of abducting her eleven-year-old daughter Gladys, who was given into the custody of her grandfather, William H. Perot, by the Baltimore County Court at the time the divorce was granted.

Mrs. Perot, accompanied by her little daughter and Neptune Blood, an Englishman, sailed from Montreal on the steamer Cambroman last Saturday. Mr. Perot has cabled a detective agency in London to watch for the vessel, which is expected to arrive in Liverpool on July 24. They will have the authority on the cabled request of the United States Government to arrest Mrs. Perot provisionally, and hold her until the extradition papers, which are being prepared with all possible speed, arrive in England.

The legal advisers of the elder Perot assure him that there will be no hitch in the extradition proceedings, and that his little granddaughter will soon be restored to him.

CHICAGO SALOON SIGNS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The "Ladies' Entrance" and "Family Entrance" signs over Chicago saloons will be taken down, if certain societies in the Roman Catholic Church have their way. To this end a petition addressed to Mayor Harrison is being passed along for signatures. The petition reads:

To the Hon. Carter H. Harrison:

We, the following members of St. Monica's Holy Family Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, and others interested in the welfare and respectability of the homes of the people in the city, petition the Chief Magistrate to have removed from the saloons all so-called "ladies' entrance" signs and also "family entrance" signs. We have grave and serious reasons which have prompted us to make this appeal and hope our worthy request will be speedily granted.

"General Lawton's Raids."

The series of letters from the correspondent of The Evening Post, giving the unbiased views of a United States Army officer in the Philippines, is continued in to-day's issue.—Adv.

TO SUCCEED GEN. ALGER

The President Has Not Determined Upon a New Secretary.

MANY RUMORS ARE AFLOAT

Attorney General Griggs's Name Mentioned as a Possibility—Senator Platt for Gen. Greene.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—There were many rumors to be followed to-day about a forthcoming successor to Gen. Alger as Secretary of War, but from the best information obtainable to-night it is possible only to conclude that the President has once more assumed a listening attitude and will hearken to the voice of the country before deciding upon his next adviser on questions of war.

Early to-day the very positive report was heard that he would transfer Attorney General Griggs to the War Department and make a new Attorney General, the difficulties of the Law Department appearing to be less than those of the War Department just now. The flippant suggestion was made by an officer who heard this report that the most weighty reason for making such a transfer would be to enable the new Secretary of War to bring back to the War Department the Carter case that has been undergoing retrial under Mr. Griggs, even to the extent of hearing witnesses for the defense who were not heard on the court-martial.

A very noteworthy effort has been made in a quiet way by men of high standing to fix the attention of the President upon Gen. J. H. Wilson, now in Cuba, as a fit man to be made Secretary of War. Old soldiers, who knew of Wilson at the time he captured Jefferson Davis, after he had made a fine reputation as an officer, and who have followed him since as a soldier and a lawyer, insist that no man who has been named so combines the qualities desired by the President. The fact that he lives in Delaware is not regarded by Gen. Wilson's admirers as objectionable. The President, they maintain, is entitled to get the man he wants wherever he can find him, and is not to be prevented from selecting a man because of his residence in a small State.

While there is occasional mention of the name of Ambassador Porter, the lack of response to the suggestion that he is to be called home to take up Mr. Alger's abandoned work has somewhat weakened the expectation that he is to get the appointment, to be followed by the selection of Whitelaw Reid as Ambassador to France. The President is said to have declared to-day that he is averse to shifting members of his Cabinet or foreign representatives, and this has assisted to discourage the Porter "boom."

Gen. Francis V. Greene was among the first men named as possible successors to Alger. New York advices here say that Gov. Roosevelt and Senator Platt have urged the appointment of Gen. Greene as the very best that could be made. His high character, military knowledge, business ability, strength of purpose and unswerving fidelity to any cause to which he devotes himself, have been represented to the President in eloquent terms. Not a word of criticism has yet come to the surface. But at the War Department the suggestion was thrown out late this afternoon that perhaps the declinaton of Gen. Greene to comply with the request of the President to return to the Philippines after he had made his report of last year's operations, may prove prejudicial to his prospects and the earnest desire of his friends that he may be called to a large field of usefulness.

Among the names mentioned to-day very frequently was that of Elihu Root. It was heard in connection with the report that Gov. Roosevelt and Senator Platt were pushing his claims before the President. But it was at once assumed that these two influential New York men could not be urging Greene and Root at the same time. His chances seemed to depend greatly upon the decision of the President to shift the Cabinet, and put Mr. Root in the office of Attorney General to be Griggs's successor.

Every member of the Cabinet has been pestered to-day with inquiries about the new Secretary. Mr. Hay, who was said to know the man, was set upon time and time again with the expectation that he would be induced to reveal directly or indirectly or at least the State from which will come the successor of Alger. He praised everybody who has been named with such diplomatic impartiality that his quizzers all came away from the department thoroughly quizzed.

NO SUCCESSOR IN SIGHT.

Although the resignation of Gen. Alger has been looked for and it has been imagined that the President was prepared to submit the name of his successor at once, it was stated at the White House this evening that the President had not yet determined upon a man. Further than that, it is asserted with positiveness by those who are in a position to know, that he is not at all certain that he will attempt to provide himself with a Secretary of War before he returns from his projected visit to Lake Champlain.

Assistant Secretary Melklejohn will return Saturday, and will resume his business post on Monday. He has enough familiarity with the business of the Secretary's office to conduct it, with the assistance of Gen. Corbin, for an indefinite period. There seems to be likelihood that the period of that control will be indefinite.

A phase of the situation that does not escape notice in the War Department and out of it is the manifest disinclination of some officers in the service to see a new man of strong and independent mind introduced to the head of the War Department.

Since Gen. Corbin became Adjutant General he has been the forceful, dominant person in that establishment.

While Secretary Alger was not unfamiliar with much of the business supposed to be directed by him, there can be no dispute that Gen. Corbin has been a powerful influence in the department and in the White House, and his frequent communication with the President, his intimate knowledge of all appointments and intended appointments, and at times when the Secretary may have been quite ignorant of these matters, have put into his hands immense powers, which might be lopped or limited should the President select an equally strong man to be his superior officer.

Gen. Corbin unquestionably spoke with feeling when he extended his compliments to Secretary Alger for the loyalty and fidelity with which he had discharged his duty. It might be extravagant to say that Corbin has been the War Department, just as it would be improper to assert that he has assumed many of the duties of the President in that department, but no one in Washington will minimize the importance of Gen. Corbin as an administrative officer. Should the President find a man with the qualities of a Stanton, there can be no doubt that hereafter more would be heard about what the Secretary of War was doing and less about the acts of the Adjutant General of the Army.

A FEELING OF RELIEF.

The feeling of relief incidental to the resignation of Gen. Alger was so evident among certain officers to-day as to be a matter of frequent comment. Something was said last night about the playfulness and evident cheerfulness of Secretary Alger after the announcement of his resignation had been made. But there were moments when this was not so. He had been a good deal more vexed with the advice of Vice President Hobart than he chose to admit, when he returned from the sea shore. Gen. Alger expected to hear a renewal of the advice hitherto given by Mr. Hobart that he resign, but he was not prepared to have added to the advice of the Vice President the information, when he seemed to be reluctant to surrender his place, that his resignation was desired by the President, and that Mr. McKinley was so averse to conveying the unpleasant information to his Secretary of War that he had taken the less painful method of constituting the Vice President his messenger for that purpose.

If Gen. Alger cherishes any resentment in consequence of what he is represented as considering bad treatment, he is not yet prepared to communicate his opinions to the newspapers. He is still nominal Secretary, and will be until his successor is named, if he be named before Aug. 1. After that the restraints which now hold him as a member of the President's family may be thrown off. His most intimate friends look for a candid expression from him before many weeks. They do not expect that it will be a candied statement.

Gen. Alger has still many friends. His desk was littered this afternoon with many telegrams of a personal character, evidently expressions touching his withdrawal from the Cabinet. He was asked to permit the publication of some of them, or even to tell from whom he had received those considered by him most important. He only smiled a haggard smile and swept the dispatches aside. "Not now," he said. The inquisitiveness of some of the people in the Administration circle about these dispatches was touching.

SECRETARY ALGER'S LETTER.

The following is Secretary Alger's letter of resignation and the President's reply to it:

"July 19, 1899. Sir:—I beg to tender to you my resignation of the office of Secretary of War to take effect at such time in the near future as you may decide the affairs of this department will permit.

"In terminating my official connection with your Administration, I wish for you continuous health and the highest measure of success in carrying out the great work intrusted to you. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. ALGER.

"To the President."

The President replied as follows:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., July 20, 1899.

Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War:

Dear Sir: Your resignation of the office of Secretary of War, under date of July 19, is accepted, to take effect the 1st of August, 1899.

In thus severing the official relation which has continued for more than two years, I desire to thank you for the faithful service you have rendered the country at a most exacting period and to wish you a long and happy life.

With assurances of high regard and esteem, I am yours sincerely,

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Secretary Alger called upon President McKinley at the White House this morning shortly before noon, and was with him for a few minutes. When he left he appeared to be in excellent spirits. His face was wreathed with smiles, as he expressed to several newspaper men who gathered about him his appreciation of their good wishes. "You feel relieved of a great burden?" one of them suggested.

"Yes, I do," replied the Secretary. "Hereafter I will only have my own burden to carry."

Gen. Alger said he would go back to Michigan and for the present at least devote his attention to his health. The Secretary said he knew nothing about his successor. Asked as to whether he would press his Senatorial candidacy, the Secretary replied: "I cannot tell now."

While it has not been definitely decided, it is probable that Secretary Alger will relinquish his duties early next week, perhaps Monday.

McMILLAN REGRETS ALGER'S ACTION

Will Not Discuss the Secretary's Senatorial Aspirations.

MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA, Mass., July 20.—Senator McMillan of Michigan, who is occupying his Summer residence here, this afternoon made the following statement regarding the resignation of Secretary Alger:

"I regret that Secretary Alger felt compelled to leave the Cabinet just at this time, as I hoped that he would remain until the end of the term. I would gladly have done anything to aid him in keeping his place in the Cabinet.

"I have always felt kindly toward the General, and was averse to the undue criticism from which he has long suffered. I have always repudiated any statement to the contrary that Gen. Alger and I were good friends. If he is a candidate for the Senate from my State, to which he has a perfect right to aspire, then that is another matter, but I do not care to discuss that.

"In regard to the statement made by Gov. Pingree charging me with controlling the press of the country in the criticism of Alger, for the past eight years I have ignored Mr. Pingree and will continue to do so. His last statement is too absurd to be considered or answered."

Vice President Hobart Ill Again.

LONG BRANCH, July 20.—Vice President Hobart is again indisposed and spent the greater portion of to-day in bed. At the cottage it is said his illness is not alarming and need not be considered a relapse of his old trouble. Members of the family refused to day to take him any message or query relative to his part in Secretary Alger's resignation.

GEN. GREENE THEIR FAVORITE.

Senator Platt and Gov. Roosevelt Said to be Urging His Appointment as War Minister.

If Senator Platt has his way, Major Gen. Francis Vinton Greene will succeed Gen. Russell A. Alger as Secretary of War. Senator Platt expects the appointment to come to this State, and Gen. Greene is his candidate.

These facts became known yesterday, and went far toward explaining the confidence with which well-informed Republicans here began to predict Gen. Greene's selection the moment Mr. Alger's resignation was made public. The fact that President McKinley selected Senator Platt as the medium through which to give to the public his defense of the Philippine administration, the coincidence of the promulgation of that document and the War Secretary's resignation and the absence of any New Yorker from the Cabinet as it now stands, combine to encourage the belief among Republicans here that the senior Senator from New York will have an influential voice in the choice of a new Secretary.

Senator Platt would not publicly commit himself to Gen. Greene's candidacy yesterday. In reply to questions, he said that Gov. Roosevelt would not think of resigning to accept the place, and that he did not think it likely that Gen. Horace Porter would be brought back from his diplomatic post at Paris to fill it when there is so much good material at home. That seemed, he said, to narrow the list of possibilities suggested from this State down to Gen. Greene. "All I can say," said Mr. Platt, "is that I hope a New York man will get a place in President McKinley's Cabinet."

That Gen. Greene is the candidate of the New York State organization for the Cabinet vacancy is no longer a matter of doubt, however. The understanding here is that the President has not yet settled the matter finally, and that he may not do so for several days. Meanwhile, Gen. Greene's name already has been presented to him, and Senator Platt is expected to go to Washington early next week to urge his claims. All the power of the organization will be exerted, it is said, in Gen. Greene's behalf.

The one thing which it is feared by his friends here may prevent Gen. Greene's elevation is the President's reported desire to have a lawyer rather than a military man in the War Office. By those who have talked with the President lately it is said that he is convinced that the war in the Philippines practically is over, and that the chief problems with which the Secretary of War will have to contend will be those connected with the establishment of a permanent Government in Cuba and the inauguration of a new regime in Puerto Rico and the Philippines, in which legal rather than military knowledge will, he thinks, be required. For that reason the President is said to be on the lookout for a lawyer, not too old, with executive and administrative ability.

Elihu Root could, it is thought by some of the Republican leaders here, have the place if he wanted it, but it is not believed that he would leave his lucrative practice to take it, and it is hardly looked on as a probability. Gen. Greene, it is urged, while not a lawyer, has administrative ability and experience, and, in addition to being a soldier, is a successful business man. It is the hope of his friends that these qualities, and the fact that he has seen service in the Philippines, will overcome the President's predilections for a lawyer-Secretary.

Gov. Roosevelt, it is understood, has joined with Senator Platt in recommending

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BRYAN SUPPRESSES THE RADICALS

Calls a Halt to the Democratic Fight in Chicago.

SILVER KEPT IN BACKGROUND

Bimetallists Not Allowed to Force the National Committee.

Effort to Oust Senator Jones Fails—Committee Takes No Action on the Financial Question.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Col. Bryan arrived in Chicago just in the nick of time to-day. He found when he reached the Sherman House early in the morning that there was a conflict of ideas between the leaders of the bi-metallic organization and the National Democratic Committee which threatened complete disruption of the Democratic Party.

He discovered a determination to reorganize the committee and deprive his friend Senator Jones of power and a violent disposition to force the bimetallic organizations so far to the front that they would practically

Dakota, and was present throughout the meetings of the committee, although he did not take an active part in the proceedings. Ex-Gov. Altgeld was offered the proxy of Committeeman White of Washington, but declined it, and Willis J. Abbot of New York acted for that State. Mayor Harrison held the proxy for Alaska, but did not attend either session of the committee.

The following members of the National Committee (or proxies) were present at today's meeting:

Alabama, Henry D. Clayton; Arkansas, Thomas O. McRae; California, W. R. Bourke, proxy for J. J. Dwyer; Colorado, T. J. O'Donnell, proxy for Adair Wilson; Connecticut, Alexander Troup; Delaware, Senator Richard R. Keasey; Florida, William J. Stone, proxy for Samuel Pasco; Georgia, Clark Howell; Idaho, George Ainslie; Illinois, Thomas Gahan; Indiana, J. G. Shanklin; Iowa, C. A. Walsh; Kansas, James G. Johnson; Kentucky, Urey Woodson; Louisiana, Newton C. Blanchard; Maine, S. C. Gordon; Maryland, Col. L. Victor Baughman, proxy for Arthur P. Gorman; Massachusetts, George Fred Williams; Michigan, William J. Bryan, proxy for Daniel J. Campau; Minnesota, T. D. O'Brien; Mississippi, Senator W. V. Sullivan; Missouri, William J. Stone; Montana, E. D. Matts, proxy for J. J. McHatton; Nebraska, W. H. Thompson; Nevada, William J. Stone, proxy for Clayton Belknap; New Hampshire, True L. Norris; New Jersey, H. B. Paul, proxy for P. P. Baker; New York, Frank Campbell; North Carolina, Josephus Daniels; North Dakota, not represented; Ohio, Congressman James A. Norton, proxy for John R. McLean; Oregon, not represented; Pennsylvania, James M. Guffrey; Rhode Island, George W. Green, proxy for R. B. Comstock; South Carolina, Senator Benjamin R. Tillman; South Dakota, William J. Bryan, proxy for James M. Woods; Tennessee, James M. Head; Texas, not represented; Utah, not represented; Virginia, Peter J. Otey; Vermont, not represented; Washington, Willis J. Abbot, proxy for William H. White; West Virginia, not represented; Wisconsin, Edward C. Wall; Wyoming, F. W. Fleming, proxy for W. H. Holliday; Arizona, not represented; District of Columbia, L. Sefton, proxy for Lawrence Gardner; Oklahoma, W. M. Grant; Indian Territory, W. J. Stone, proxy for Thomas Marcum, and New Mexico, P. B. Ferguson.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

As soon as Vice Chairman Stone had called the meeting to order Congressman Ferguson of New Mexico was elected to fill the vacancy from that State caused by the resignation of F. A. Manzanares. The Chair then announced that it would be in order to consider the question of admitting the new member from Massachusetts, Committeeman Corcoran, a Gold Democrat of that State having protested against his removal to make room for George Fred Williams. The matter was settled in favor of the latter, who retained the seat.

Mr. Stone then announced that the committee of three appointed to investigate the charges made by the Harrison faction of Illinois against P. J. Devlin, editor of the press bureau of the National Committee, was ready to report. The committee finding sustained the charges, and Mr. Devlin was relieved from further duty.

A motion was promptly made by Mr. Gahan of Illinois that the report of the committee be adopted, and it was carried, with three dissenting voices—O'Donnell of Colorado, Williams of Massachusetts, and Abbot of New York voting in the negative. Mr. Bryan did not vote, notwithstanding the fact that he held two proxies.

The matter of rules was then taken up, and Senator Tillman of South Carolina moved an adjournment, as not all the members of the committee were provided with copies of the rules, and he objected to further proceedings until they were supplied. The meeting then adjourned until 3:30 o'clock, a recess of one and one-half hours.

When the meeting reconvened Mayor Rose of Milwaukee addressed the committee, inviting the members to make a visit to Milwaukee, and Mr. Cox, the head of the delegation which is endeavoring to secure the next Democratic Convention for Kansas City, made a short speech setting forth the advantages of that city as a convention city. No action was taken, as it had been determined before the meeting was called to order that the committee should not at the present meeting consider anything relating to the location of the next convention.

Mr. Tarvin and the Bimetallic League were then admitted and the resolutions passed at the early meeting were read.

ALTGELD MAY BE DROPPED.

Thompson of Nebraska moved that the consideration of the plan of organization the committee is expected to carry out be taken up. Vice Chairman Stone then took the floor and made a lengthy address outlining the work the committee should pursue. He made no motion and no action was taken. Mr. Williams of Massachusetts moved that the matter of the Press Committee be referred to the Executive Committee of the National Committee with power to act. This referred to the committee appointed to assume charge of the press bureau. Mr. Blanchard moved an amendment to Mr. Williams's motion, empowering the Chairman to appoint a committee of five to have charge of the press work, three of the members to constitute a working quorum. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Johnson of Kansas introduced a resolution grouping the States for the purpose of facilitating campaign work. He made no specifications or suggestions in his resolution and it was referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

Committeeman Woodson of Kentucky delivered a long address on the methods used for collecting money in Kentucky for the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Clayton of Alabama then moved an adjournment sine die, which was carried, the session coming to an end at 7 o'clock.

Committeeman Gahan invited the members of the National Committee and their friends to make an excursion down the drainage canal to-morrow, which was accepted.

Before the meeting it was generally rumored that there would be several changes made in the subordinate committees, the principal one being the ejectment of ex-Gov. Altgeld from the Ways and Means Committee, but Vice Chairman Stone announced that he would positively appoint no members of sub-committees until after the return of Chairman Jones from abroad.

It was decided that the management of the press bureau should be left in the hands of the committee which had investigated the charges against Mr. Devlin until such time as a permanent committee should be appointed.

ALTGELD'S CHICAGO MEETING.

Bryan, Tarvin, Lentz, and Finley Talk for Silver and Denounce the President's Policy and Trusts.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Four thousand people crowded into the Auditorium to-night despite the sweltering heat to attend the Altgeld political meeting. It was from first to last a silver meeting, an Altgeld meeting, an anti-trust, and anti-expansion meeting. All of the speakers, save ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri, who was ill, and talked for less than two minutes, declared in favor of sixteen to one and against the war in the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Bryan was present and made a speech, but it was late in the day before he decided that he would have anything to do with the meeting. As soon as he reached the city this morning he was beset by men of both the local Democratic factions, the Altgeld faction asking him to be at the meeting without fail, and the Harrison faction asking that he remain away from the Auditorium altogether. Mr. Bryan was in a dilemma, and for a long time would not declare himself. He said he had accepted the invitation for the meeting, and there was no apparent reason why he should decline at the last moment, at the demand of a political faction hostile to that which had invited him to the city.

At the same time he expressed himself as being anxious to avoid anything that would create further friction, and as a remedy proposed that the Altgeld people turn over the control of the meeting to the National Committee. Mr. Altgeld was personally willing that this should be done, but the majority of his adherents, who are bitter against the Harrison men, refused to agree to anything of the kind.

As soon as the Harrison men heard that there was opposition to the plan in the Altgeld camp they openly championed the placing of the meeting under the control of the National Committee. The arguments on both sides were hot and fierce for several hours, and there seemed to be no chance of a settlement. The large majority of the members of the National Committee declared themselves as being opposed to having anything to do with the meeting in any way.

They maintained that they had a fight before the committee at that moment, born of the outraged feelings of the Harrison faction, because it believed that the National Committee had taken part in a local matter without good reason, and they were disposed to keep their hands out of the present fight.

Finally Mr. Altgeld sent word to Mr. Bryan that if he considered that his attendance at the meeting would embarrass him, he could feel at perfect liberty to remain away. The meeting could get along without him. This message was declared by the Altgeld people to be one of simple courtesy to Mr. Bryan, but the Harrison men declared that it was a message of sarcasm, which meant that if Mr. Bryan was afraid to keep his word to address the meeting it would be a success without his presence.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Bryan made up his mind to attend the meeting, the Harrison people, who were in good humor over the defeat of Devlin before the committee, announcing that he might attend the meeting without incurring any hostility in the Harrison camp. This message, however, had nothing to do with the intention reached by Mr. Bryan regarding the meeting, for he had decided to attend before it reached him.

Mr. Bryan's speech evoked great enthusiasm. In the course of his address he said:

"In speaking in Chicago, I am embarrassed by the fact that the advocates of the Chicago platform are divided into two camps. It is not my business to establish a secret service in order to ascertain what Democrats are most devoted to the principles set forth in the last party creed. All Chicago platform Democrats look alike to me, and instead of trying to drive any professed believer in that platform out of the party, my aim is to so impress upon all Democrats the importance of the triumph of Democratic principles that all local differences will be lost sight of in the determination to restore the Government to the foundations laid by the fathers.

"In the brief time that I shall speak to you, I desire to condense what I have to say upon three subjects into a few brief propositions.

"First—President McKinley, by sending a commission to Europe to secure international bimetallism, confessed the gold standard to be unsatisfactory.

"Second—The failure of the commission to secure international bimetallism proves that bimetallism can be restored only through independent action.

"Third—The gold standard is maintained to-day, not because the American people desire it, but because a few English financiers, by controlling the policy of England, control, through the Republican Party, the financial policy of the United States.

"Fourth—If the increased production of gold in the Klondike and the importation of gold from Europe have increased the volume of money and improved times, it is evident that more money makes better times, and times could be still further improved, and the improvement made permanent, by the restoration of bimetallism, which would make silver as well as gold available for coinage.

"Fifth—If it was more difficult to maintain the parity between gold and silver when the supply of silver was increasing, it must now be easier to maintain the parity since the supply of gold is increasing.

"On the trust question I suggest the following propositions for your consideration:

"First—The trust is a menace to the welfare of the people of the United States, because it creates a monopoly and gives to the few in control of the monopoly almost unlimited power over the lives and happiness of consumers, employes, and producers of raw material.

"Second—The President appoints the Attorney General and can if he desires secure an Attorney General who will enforce the anti-trust laws.

"Third—The Attorney General can recommend sufficient laws if present laws are insufficient.

"Fourth—The Attorney General can recommend an amendment to the Constitution if the present Constitution makes it impossible to extinguish the trusts.

"Fifth—The Republican Party is powerless to extinguish the trusts so long as the trusts furnish the money to continue the Republican Party in power.

"In the Philippine question certain fundamental principles are involved. First—There are but two sources of government—force and consent—monarchies being founded upon force, republics upon consent.

"Second—The Declaration of Independence asserts that all Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

"Third—If the Declaration of Independence is sound, we cannot rightfully acquire title to the Philippine Islands by conquest or by purchase from an alien monarch to whose rebellious subjects we ourselves furnished arms.

"Fourth—If the Filipinos are and of right ought to be free, they should be immediately assured of our Nation's intention to give them independence as soon as a stable government can be established.

"Fifth—The Filipinos having fallen into our hands by accident of war should be dealt with according to American principles, and not only be given independence, but protected from outside interference while they work out their own destiny."

James P. Brown of New York, one of the speakers who followed Mr. Bryan, said:

"I am not here to make a speech, but as Chairman of the Chicago platform Democracy I desire to assure the Democrats of Chicago that the Democratic masses of the State of New York are true to the Chicago platform and to William Jennings Bryan. We also desire to warn each other of the dangers that lie before us between now and the next National Convention.

"Our exhortation is to be firm, to be fearless, to be brave, to be outspoken, and if you do you will win. Men who tremble on the eve of battle and would fain lay down their arms deserve defeat. We Democrats of the East sum our Democracy up in words that have been handed down from father to son for generations—'Equal rights to all and special rights to none.' We want no compromisers, we want no timeservers. A cause that has righteousness needs them not. We are stronger without them."

Senator Tillman of South Carolina in the course of his speech said:

"We will fight this battle in 1900 and in 1904 and in 1908 and along in the future, simply because we are now industrial slaves, living here year in and year out with nothing more than a bare competence, nothing more than a bare living, and we have sworn by the Almighty God that we will fight along that line until the men of the West are aroused to their interests and keep the goldbugs of the West and of the East at their backs.

"We cannot afford to give up the Chicago platform. If it was right in 1896 it is right in 1899. It will be right next year, and right is right, and right means right in the language of Abraham Lincoln."

Alexander Troup, the National Committeeman from Connecticut, said:

"Connecticut Democracy sends greeting to the Democracy of Illinois and the Democracy of the United States. The Democracy of New Haven salutes the Democracy of Chicago, and Chicago should feel proud of the distinction of the new declaration of independence adopted in the platform of the National Democratic Party in 1896."

"I find that the Republican papers in Chicago are apt to magnify a small quarrel that may exist among our members in the City of Chicago, and are anxious that the meeting of the National Committee in your city should take one side or the other in some of the internal differences in the City of Chicago. I say to these men that I have troubles of my own in my own home, and I have not come 1,000 miles to Chicago to look up other people's troubles and attempt to solve them. What I have got to say to you, fellow Democrats, is that we are engaged in a fight against the common enemy, and all classes of Democrats should sink their personal and factional differences and unite for the great fight of 1900."

James P. Tarvin in his speech insisted that the Democracy must stand by the Chicago platform. The mention of the name of Altgeld by Mr. Tarvin, produced a great demonstration, men standing upon their chairs and cheering wildly.

John L. Lentz devoted his address to an attack on the Philippine policy of the Administration.

Gen. E. B. Finley spoke in similar vein but gave up a good part of his time to an attack on President McKinley's relations with Hanna and Kohlsaat and others who he alleged had bought the right to use the President by furnishing the money to pay his debts.

Other addresses were made by George Fred Williams and ex-Gov. Altgeld.

BOOMING VAN WYCK IN CHICAGO.

He Is Not a Candidate, but is Ready to Serve His Party.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—American District Telegraph boys distributed several hundred copies of Augustus Van Wyck's anti-trust speech among the politicians at the Sherman House and other hotels to-day.

Harry W. Walker, Secretary of the Aqueduct Commission of New York State, who had charge of Van Wyck's campaign for Governor, is at the Auditorium Annex. Regarding the Van Wyck boom he said:

"Judge Van Wyck is very busy practicing law. He is building up a large practice and has recently won several important cases. He has no time to give to politics. Still he has always been ready to serve his party in any emergency. The commercial travelers are circulating his anti-trust speech all over the country, and especially in the South.

"Van Wyck is a Southerner and he has thousands of friends in the South who want him to run for President. He is not a member of Tammany. He lives in Brooklyn and is the idol of Mr. McLaughlin and the Kings County Democracy."

ANOTHER BIMETALLIC LEAGUE.

Democrats at Chicago Start a New England Association.

CHICAGO, July 20.—A large meeting of representatives from the New England States was held this morning at 9 o'clock in the rooms of the Ways and Means Committee in the Unity Building for the purpose of organizing the New England Bimetallic League. An organization was effected with the following officers: Geore W. Greene of Woonsocket, R. I., President; Homer S. Cummings of Stamford, Conn., Secretary, and William J. H. Bohannon of Stamford, Conn., Treasurer. The President was empowered to appoint an Executive Committee composed of representatives from each of the New England States.

Arrangements were made to hold a mass meeting at some convenient place in New England, at which the following speakers have consented to make addresses: William J. Bryan, ex-Gov. Altgeld, George Fred Williams, Judge Tarvin of Kentucky, ex-Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, Senator Tillman of South Carolina, Congressman John J. Lentz of Ohio, ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri, Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia, Gen. A. J. Warner of Ohio, ex-Congressman Charles A. Towne of Minnesota, W. H. "Coin" Harvey, ex-Senator Allen of Nebraska, and Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado.

A committee on transportation, consisting of Alexander Troup of New Haven, Conn.; True B. Norris of Portsmouth, N. H., and W. S. McNary of Boston, was also appointed.

Among those present at the meeting were George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, Alexander Troup of New Haven, Conn.; True L. Norris of Portsmouth, N. H.; Charles D. Lewis of South Framingham, Mass.; Homer S. Cummings of Stamford, Conn.; Judge Joseph Sheldon of New Haven; George W. Greene of Woonsocket, R. I., and William J. Bohannon of Stamford, Conn.

The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair. The first meeting of the Executive Committee will probably be held at Worcester, Mass.

A "NINE YEAR" IN KANSAS.

A Citizen Says That Means Good Crops and Prosperity.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—William Allen White, editor of The Emporia (Kan.) Gazette, was in town to-day and said: "This is a 'nine year' in Kansas, and by tradition and precedent it should be a year of wonderful crops.

"In 1889 the big corn crop and the low price for it had much to do with the overturning in 1890 of the 82,000 Republican majority cast in 1888, and the defeat of Ingalls was due more to felicitous atmospheric conditions than one would like to admit, who sees in the fall of Ingalls the rebuke of pessimism in politics.

"The corn crop of 1899, which seems to be looming in threatening proportion upon the horizon, may make much history and settle or unsettle principalities and powers.

"Still, there is no serious reason why one should take a gloomy view of the situation in Kansas. The people are prosperous. They have paid all their debts, and are now investing their money. The prevalent rate of interest in Kansas for farm loans is 5½ and 6 per cent.—2 per cent lower than it was before McKinley was elected. The banks are full of money—the money of the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the professional man.

"Kansas is the home of the money power. The great red dragon of plutocracy which Kansas used to fight is now transformed into an 'oiled and curled Assyrian bull,' which we pamper to his heart's desire.

"Kansas likes McKinley and believes that he is earnest and honest and trustworthy. Kansas has had outward and visible signs to justify her inward and spiritual faith, and it is hardly likely that she will give it up."

SOLDIER SHOT AS A SPY.

Grant Cullom's Mysterious Absence at Last Accounted For.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKTON, Cal., July 20.—All efforts to discover the whereabouts of Grant Cullom of this city, who was with the Tenth Pennsylvania at Manila, have been unavailing, and word has just reached here from a comrade that Cullom was shot as a spy in sight of American outposts near Caloocan.

He was sent by Gen. Otis with a message. It is said that a rainstorm destroyed his disguise, and he was captured by the rebels and put to death. He is a member of Charity Lodge of the Odd Fellows of this city, and it is through the efforts of the lodge to find him that his fate became known. Capt. Bierce of Cullom's company writes stating that Cullom has personal property on the Islands.

NEWSBOYS GO ON STRIKE.

They Want the Old Price of Two Evening Newspapers Restored.

"All about de newsboys' strike!" was the cry that greeted pedestrians along Park Row yesterday as the small vendors pushed toward them bunches of afternoon sheets. "We sell 'em all 'cept World 'n Journal," they shouted.

The strike of the newsboys was due to the fact that The Evening World and Evening Journal would not reduce their price from 60 to 50 cents per hundred. The price was raised to 60 cents at the outbreak of the war when papers were in great demand, and the newsboys thought it time it was lowered. Word was circulated Wednesday night that there was to be a general strike the next morning, and before noon the fun had begun in earnest. Cries of "Scab! scab!" followed the few who dared to handle the forbidden papers, and before long few of them were to be found on the streets. Several affrays of minor importance resulted from the affair.

In the Wall Street district the strike was voted a nuisance by many because of the noisy demonstrations for which the most important business points were selected. During the morning many boys attempted to sell Evening Worlds and Journals all over the financial quarter, and a dozen scrimmages at one moment were features of Wall, Broad, and lower Nassau Streets. The strikers were in every instance, and many of the papers at which the strike was aimed were torn up and littered the pavements.

The police appeared to have been called away to trolley strike duty, as there was little interference with the boys except at the places where the wagons made deliveries. Here the crowds of striking boys were scattered. They claimed that only a few papers were sold. It was, however, possible to obtain copies of the boycotted newspapers in many places, but the vendors of them were as a rule stalwart youths able to cope with any mob of small boys.

At the Custom House the boys were encouraged to further endeavor to secure financial recognition of the cause by a lookout throwing among them a handful of small change to be scrambled for. The zeal of the youngsters to secure the money was so riotous that pennies, nickels, dimes, and even quarters were showered on the demonstrators from sidewalks and windows. In this way the strikers pocketed a gain far ahead of their average daily earnings.

H. H. Kuehn, a striking newsboy, fifteen years old, was arrested last night for tearing up some newspapers belonging to another boy at Thirty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue. At the West Thirtieth Street Station House he refused to give his address. Before the Gerry Society agent arrived a number of the prisoner's comrades went to the station house with large quantities of fruit and candy for him. When Kuehn was taken to the Gerry society headquarters a large number of the boys followed him.

When the Jersey City newsboys were notified that their brethren in this city had struck they held a meeting at the ferry, at the foot of Exchange Place, and decided not to sell Journals and Worlds. The wholesale dealers tried to persuade them to abandon their resolution, but the boys were steadfast. Those who wanted Journals and Worlds could find them at some of the news stands, but no boy had them for sale.

Proving the Bible True.

From The London Mail.

Lecturing at the British Museum on Saturday to the members of the Hampstead Antiquarian Society, the Rev. Dr. Kinns said that there were 100,000 Assyrian inscriptions in the museum, 20,000 of which had been deciphered, and the work of deciphering the others was constantly going on.

So far they had got confirmatory evidence of the Bible story of the Deluge, of the history of Sennacharib, and of the narrative of Daniel. The Egyptian inscriptions had confirmed the story of Joseph and of the Exodus.

In moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, the Archbishop of Jamaica said that every fresh discovery tended to establish the substantial truth of the Bible narratives, and it was most satisfactory to find the Bible so truthful on things about which it did not profess to be an authority.

Full-page portrait of ex-Congressman John K. Cowen, President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Illustrated Magazine next Sunday.—Adv.

STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK

Movement Against the Metropolitan Lines Collapses.

ALL CARS RUN ON SCHEDULE

Statements of the Labor Leaders Deny Themselves — Mr. Vreeland Goes Away—Few Minor Disturbances.

The strike among the employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company showed every sign yesterday of a most complete collapse. With a few trifling exceptions, there were no delays to traffic, and no disturbances of any consequence took place.

At the offices and car barns of the company it was announced that the regular day and night schedules on all lines were being followed, and that instead of men quitting work, a number of those who deserted their employment on Wednesday had applied for reinstatement. President Vreeland was so confident that no further trouble would ensue that he went to his Summer home in Brewsters, N. Y., early in the afternoon.

General Master Workman Parsons and other leaders of the strike reiterated their previous declarations that the men were deserting the company, but most of these statements were so extravagant as to deny themselves. Late in the evening Mr. Parsons sent out a call for a mass meeting of laboring men to be held in the Grand Central Palace to-night for the purpose of devising plans to aid the strikers in their fight. Another move made by the men was the application to State Factory Inspector Williams for an investigation by him of the company's alleged violation of the ten-hour law.

All day and all night the police maintained a vigilant watch over the car barns, and kept up a constant patrol of the sections in which trouble occurred on the previous day. A number of arrests were made, the offenders being mostly boys who were in search of adventure. Deputy Chief Cortright at an early hour this morning said that the city was normally quiet.

LITTLE TROUBLE AT NIGHT.

The disturbances which the police expected after nightfall were neither numerous nor of great violence, and, except for the extra force patrolling the streets and the guards on the cars on Second and Eighth Avenues, it would have been almost impossible for a stranger to have noticed that an unusual condition existed. Second Avenue, which was the scene of much disorder on Wednesday night, was particularly quiet, but occasionally a sympathizer with the strikers would manifest his or her feelings by hurling insulting remarks at the crews on the cars or throwing stones.

Only one incident partook in the slightest degree of the semblance of a riot, and the principal actor in it was locked up on the charge of committing a felony. The trouble occurred early in the evening, while the street was thronged, and for a while it created considerable excitement.

Charles Heckler had some large placards, on one side of which was printed, "Kill the scabs!" and on the other side, "Damn the cops!" He tied a wire from one elevated railroad pillar to another at Thirty-fourth Street, and hung his placard on high so every passing motorman and conductor could read what the mob would like to do to him. The first placard was a success, and Heckler's popularity for the time being was so great that he concluded to make a second placard.

He had written the words "Kill the Police!" and was about to repeat it, or something equally inflammatory, on the obverse side, when Roundsman Tyler of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station grabbed him. A crowd of 200 persons thronged about the policeman in a minute, and there were angry mutterings as if the mob intended to rescue young Heckler, but a dozen policemen soon went to Tyler's aid, and the crowd was dispersed. Heckler was dragged off to the station. He was searched there, and a loaded revolver and box of cartridges were found on him. The Gerry society refused to take the prisoner, on the ground that he is more than fifteen years old.

A POLICEMAN AVENGED.

At Second Avenue and Forty-eighth Street some mischief maker hung an old policeman's helmet on an electric light pole. Under it was pinned the legend:

"This is the helmet worn by Policeman Conovan of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, who was struck by a stone on the night of July 20, 1899, in a riot near by. To hell with the police!" A policeman tore down the offending placard and used his stick to avenge Conovan, who was nursing a bruised head at home.

When trolley car No. 849 of the Madison Avenue line reached One Hundred and Fifth Street on its north-bound trip at 10:30 o'clock it was boarded by a muscular striker, who bounded to the front platform and attempted to force the motorman from the platform. The latter was a heavily-built man, and for a few moments a fierce struggle ensued between the two. The motorman had been almost pulled from the car when his yells for assistance brought several policemen to the scene. The striker then released his hold, and ran away. There was great excitement among the passengers on the car during the struggle.

At One Hundred and Sixth Street a large crowd of strikers and their sympathizers had congregated, and had stopped the car preceding No. 849 and taken from the motorman the controller or lever by which the electric motor mechanism is operated. The motorman of car No. 849 gave his controller to the motorman of the preceding car, which went on its way. The car following No. 849 came up and shunted the disabled car on its journey.

At 1 o'clock this morning a number of strikers boarded the cars going up and down town at Eighty-sixth Street and tried to induce the motormen and conductors to quit work. One of the company's inspectors reported the matter to the police, who made a raid and arrested six of the strikers.

A meeting of the Madison Avenue strikers was held at Park Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, but it was poorly attended. Patrick Devlin, the leader of the strike on the division, tried to get up some enthusiasm by promising that the entire force on Madison Avenue would quit work to-day, but he failed dismally.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A CAR.

A crowd of striking motormen of the Eighth Avenue Line late in the afternoon attempted to wreck a car at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Eighth Avenue, after driving the motorman from the platform. The strikers smashed the switch box above the platform with the controller handle, and a man with a crowbar battered the controller to pieces.

An immense crowd gathered, and Roundsman Schuessler, who was on his way to his post, ran to the motorman's assistance. Other policemen arrived at about the same time. They broke through the crowd and attacked the strikers, Schuessler catching two of them. The men fought with Schuessler, and one got away; but the Roundsman turned his prisoner over to another officer and chased the escaping man till he caught him.

About 8 o'clock a north-bound Eighth Avenue car was brought to a sudden stop near Abingdon Square by a piece of iron jammed in the slot. The shock was sufficient to throw several of the passengers from their seats, but none was seriously hurt. The obstruction was so firmly lodged that the repair wagon had to be called to clear the line. The cars were delayed for fifteen minutes.

In view of the fact that many of the strikers who were arrested on Wednesday were lightly fined or discharged in the police courts in the morning, Chief of Police Devery issued the following order to precinct commanders last night:

Paragraph 5, Section 635, of the Penal Code makes it a felony for any person to willfully displace, remove, cut, injure, or destroy any wire, insulator, pole, dynamo, &c., appertaining to or connected with any railroad operated by electricity; or to willfully interrupt any motive power used in running such roads, or to willfully place any obstruction on the tracks of such roads.

So instruct the members of your command.

NO DELAYS IN THE MORNING.

Around the car barns and power houses of the company early in the morning there was every evidence that the oft-repeated assertions of the strike leaders that a tie-up would take place were absolutely without foundation. Without exception the crews who were to take out the first cars appeared on time, and there was no delay or confusion in starting in the day's work. In some cases small crowds gathered about the starting points, and in a few instances there were disturbances, but these were quickly quelled by the police.

In view of the occurrences of Wednesday the police gave most of their attention to the Second Avenue line. Long before the first car was started from the barn at Ninety-sixth Street the police detail was instructed to clear the neighborhood of all loiterers, and by the time the first motorman turned his lever not a person other than loyal employes and policemen was within a stone's throw of the barn. On corners some squares away the strikers had posted pickets to intercept men on their way to work, but no recruits were obtained, and within a few hours the field was left clear.

Cars were run out rapidly, two policemen on each, and they were kept going on the avenue all day, rarely more than three blocks apart on either the up or down tracks.

Policemen were distributed along the avenue on every block from Tenth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, and they kept the people moving.

When a man looked respectable he was told to move on, and if he refused to heed the end of a baton was inserted at the small of his back in the dextrous way the police know, and he was pushed. If he looked like a hoodlum or was aggressive a hard push with the officer's left hand and a drawing back of the baton with the right was his portion, with sometimes a whack across the shoulder blades by way of emphasis.

CHILDREN ARE ACTIVE.

The hostile demonstrations against the men on the cars were reduced to petty annoyances, such as shouts of "Scab!" from the sidewalks and occasional pelting with pebbles or showers of sand from boys. The girls amused themselves by standing in the middle of the track with folded arms, looking full in the face of the oncoming motorman, spitting the word "scab!" at him, and jumping out of the way just as his nerve failed and he began to jam his brake down to prevent disaster.

At Thirty-eighth Street, one slip of a girl, about ten years old, stopped a dozen cars with one brick. She would wait until the policeman's back was turned and no car was near, and would then stroll innocently across the street with the brick under her apron, stoop with a quick bend of her knee while passing over the track, leave the brick just where it would do most harm, and go on her innocent and unhurried way. The next car on that side would stop, while the conductor got down and tossed aside the brick, which she would quickly recover and use again. People lined up along the sidewalk to watch and cheer the performance, and it was stopped only when a policeman planted himself and remained there.

The most serious assault of the day was a rock thrown from the second or third story window of a tenement at Seventy-ninth Street. It struck the front of a down-town car with much force and broke, one piece striking the policeman who was on the platform, and the other a reporter sitting near. The car was stopped and the officer went through the building, but could find nobody who looked guilty.

A LITTLE "BOMB" SCARE.

There was some excitement at the barn at 2:30 in the afternoon when Roundsman Schryber of the Madison Street Station appeared walking tiptoe and avoiding contact with his fellow men with elaborate and unusual coutesy. He carried in his hands a round, black, direful looking steel object the size of a cocoanut with protruding tentacles like fuses. He had found it at Seventy-ninth Street on a car track and submitted it to Inspector Cross as a bomb. He had unfastened two wires which attached it to the rail.

Inspector Cross looked at the implement, but showed little curiosity. He detailed three policemen to go with Schryber and the "bomb" to headquarters. The men departed perspiring and unhappy, and hurt Schryber's feelings by evident reluctance to associate with him. A report received from Headquarters later said the thing was a brake weight, belonging to an electric car, and the supposed fuses were merely bits of insulated wire.

Soon after the interest in the "bomb" had subsided a thick-set, middle-aged German, with bristling beard, and an aggressive case of intoxication, placed himself on the sidewalk in front of the barn and began to blink solemnly at the building. People passing began to gather around him. Inspector Cross ordered him to go away, and he took no notice. The Inspector motioned to a policeman, who walked up to the man and said sharply:

"Move on, now!"

"I will not," answered the German stolidly.

"Move on, now!" said the policeman, with a tone of warning.

"My friendt," said the German in an argumentative way, "ist dere in der gonstitidution auf der United States any cause vy I shall —"

Here he began to trot reluctantly like an overloaded horse going down hill. The policeman had given him a push which sent him half a dozen steps toward the middle of the street. He turned as if to renew his remarks and another policeman gave him another shove and added a stroke with a night stick. A third policeman repeated the operation and in this way the bewildered philosopher made progress across the avenue and some distance up Ninety-fifth Street, where he disappeared.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.

Daniel O'Keefe, a waiter in Lewis's restaurant, opposite the barn, had viewed these proceedings with strong disapproval.

"Old loike t' say a dirthy slob av a p'liceman do me so, Oi wud," he remarked in a general way.

"You git inside," said Policeman Carney of the Fifty-first Precinct, of Brooklyn, who was passing.

"Oi'll not," said O'Keefe.

Carney prodded him with his club. O'Keefe walked back to a table, picked up a heavy china plate, and let fly. It struck the policeman on the head, cutting a deep gash. In a moment half a dozen other policemen were crowding into the little place, and before O'Keefe could get his breath he had been clubbed and hustled across the street to a patrol wagon and thrown in. He continued trying to fight, until Inspector Cross said: "If he gives you any trouble on the way, let him have it." Then O'Keefe subsided.

At 6 o'clock Superintendent Delaney began to run cars into the barn, saying he had more out than the traffic warranted. It was said that he had 144 cars on the tracks at that time. They were running about three blocks apart on each track.

At the same a dozen men, two or three in uniform, sat smoking and talking at the strike headquarters, Ninety-first Street and First Avenue. One of them said the company should have out 275 cars, and did not have one-fifth of them. "The strike is going well," he said. "Thirty-seven Second Avenue crews joined us to-day, and even some of their new men have come with us."

Last evening the police force on the avenue was increased. From Fifty-third Street to Ninety-fifth, and from Ninety-sixth to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, there were four men to each block. There were strong reserve forces at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and the car barns. A heavy detail of mounted officers was distributed along the avenue ten blocks each side of the barn, and two patrol wagons were kept at the barn, the horses hitched and men to fill them ready to jump in at a second's notice. Below Fifty-third Street there were two men to the block, except at Twenty-third Street and Tenth Street, where there were extra forces.

QUIET ON THE WEST SIDE.

On the Eighth Avenue line cars began running on schedule time at the usual hour, and this condition prevailed throughout the day, though James Lyon, a member of the Strike Committee, solemnly declared that 120 of the 145 "regular" men of the line had quit work. This statement was disproved at the car barn by the superintendent, and by the large number of "trippers" who were awaiting their turns to take out cars. One of the strikers on this line, Patrick McNally by name, applied for work at the barn early in the morning. His contrition was apparently benuine, and he was reinstated and assigned to a car.

Inspector Grant, who was in charge of the car barn of the Sixth Avenue line at Sixth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, found nothing for his men to do all day. No disturbances occurred, and the cars ran at the usual intervals. John Flynn, the strike leader for the line, declared that 1,200 out of the 1,400 men employed on the route were out. No such number of men have ever been at work. The few men who had quit, it was said, had not affected the schedule to any extent.

There were no visible signs of a strike on the Madison Avenue division at any time during the day. All the cars ran, and there were enough men on hand at all times to take out a dozen extra cars if they had been needed. One case of attempted intimidation was reported during the day, but the motorman against whom the threats were made was loyal to the core, and the efforts of the pickets were frustrated.

The cases of strikers and their sympathizers who had run afoul of the police on Wednesday occupied a part of the time of the various police courts during the day. Most of these cases were heard in the Yorkville Court, in which Magistrate Zeller, who was recently appointed, is sitting. The majority of the disturbers and stone-throwers were either discharged or lightly fined by him.

Magistrate Hogan, another recent appointee, however, was more severe, as a former employe of the railway company, when he was arraigned for spiking the slot at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street, was held in $1,500 bail for trial. Magistrate Cornell, in the Centre Street Court, was also severe. Two men charged with obstructing the tracks and assaulting policemen were held for trial in $2,000 bail.

MR. VREELAND GOES AWAY.

Widely divergent views of the situation were expressed by the officials of the company and General Master Workman Parsons. President Vreeland did not appear at his office, in the Cable Building, at the customary hour in the morning, and later in the day it was announced by his secretary that he had gone to his Summer home, at Brewsters, N. Y., on the 1 o'clock train.

The other officials of the company were extremely reticent about the labor disturbances on their system, but they reiterated Mr. Vreeland's declaration that there has been no strike, and added that the cars on all lines were running on schedule time, and that the desertion of several of their employes had not affected the receipts of the company.

Mr. Parsons devoted most of his time to making statements. Every hour that he was in his office at 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Mr. Parsons issued a bulletin announcing that more and more conductors and motormen had quit work. Late in the afternoon he announced that not 10 per cent. of the Second Avenue cars were running, and that only 50 per cent. of the cars on the Madison Avenue division were in use.

In addition to his arithmetical demonstrations of the success of the strike Mr. Parsons utilized a part of his time in denouncing Mayor Van Wyck, William C. Whitney, and Hugh J. Grant. "I consider Mayor Van Wyck alone responsible for the continuance of the strike in the two boroughs," he said, "for if he dared to displease William C. Whitney, owner of the Metropolitan line, and Hugh J. Grant, owner of the Brooklyn line, he could settle the strike, and the consequent disorders in an hour.

"The men directly affected by the strike are surface railroad employes of both lines, together with thousands of their friends among the wage workers who have given their support for years to Tammany Hall and the Brooklyn Democracy. What a spectacle now for them to find in their present trouble not one man with any standing in public life in either borough daring to risk his chance of displeasing either Mr. Whitney or Mr. Grant by standing with the men."

APPEAL TO STATE AUTHORITIES.

The strikers yesterday began steps to invoke the intervention of the State authorities and secure through them the enforcement of the ten-hour law by the company. Michael Kelly, Secretary of District Assembly No. 49 of the Knights of Labor, addressed the following letter to State Factory Inspector John Williams at his office in this city:

I hereby make complaint that the law known as the ten-hour law for the enforcement of a ten-hour

THE STRIKE IN BROOKLYN

More Cars Running and Little Violence Reported.

STRIKERS STILL DETERMINED

They Are Now Receiving Money from the Knights of Labor—Company Takes Back More Men.

The situation in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company strike underwent little apparent change yesterday. The cars ran on a little better schedule than on the previous day, and there was a marked lack of violence in all parts of the city. On the other hand, at meetings of the Knights of Labor local assemblies, to which the strikers belong, and which General Master Workman Parsons addressed in various parts of the borough last night, renewed determination was expressed to fight to the finish. But to the ordinary citizen who had occasion to make his way about the city the outlook was about the same as on Wednesday, and there were plenty of cars to be obtained in all directions during the day and on almost all important lines after nightfall.

One announcement of President Rossiter had an unusual importance to his ex-employes. "Not another striker," said he, "will be taken back. We have shown leniency enough to them, and those who repented have had ample opportunity to ask for reinstatement If they have not done so, it will be useless to do so after this."

This statement is regarded as significant in view of the fact that Mr. Rossiter expressed the other day his warm desire to get back all the old men. He still needs 700 or 800 men, he admits, but appears confident of the conduct of the road without serious trouble from now on.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE CARS RUN.

The company's estimate of the cars it ran yesterday varied, but the average hit in official statements was about 85 per cent. of the full number. One representative of the General Superintendent's office was, however, much more sanguine than that. "We are running," said he late yesterday afternoon, "about 95 per cent. of our cars. The entire deficiency is practically on the Nassau lines, for we are running just about regular schedules on all the Brooklyn Heights lines. We shall run the cars tonight on about full schedules and connect with the outlying districts.

"A number of old men were taken back to-day, and a larger number of new ones. A good many old men applied to come back who were refused. We have allowed practically all men of families, who never struck before, and who have not taken part in any ruffianism in this case, to come back to us. But no men who took part in the 1895 strike and were taken back by the grace of the administration will be or have been forgiven this time."

The traffic at night was run on nearly regular schedules, except on the Nassau lines. The cars running out Fifth Avenue were few, as this has been the hotbed of trouble right along. The elevated lines ran in good shape during the day, as usual, but there are a number of men who worked on the "L" who are now out, in spite of the fact that the company's contention has been that the strike did not extend to the "L" road. District Master Workman Pines said last night that there were over 150 of these, he believed.

STRIKERS RECEIVING FUNDS.

The strikers are now receiving funds from the Knights of Labor. Married men, especially, who are in need of help can get it by applying to the various local assemblies which are furnished with means from the main fund of the organization. The strikers, however, expect a good deal more help than they are now getting, for they believe that the labor organizations of the entire country will come to their relief.

Mr. Pines said yesterday: "There is to be a meeting to-morrow at the Grand Central Palace, at which all labor organizations will be represented, with respect to communications. There the help of labor all over the country will be pledged to the Brooklyn strikers. We will be in a position in three days to produce in this town such a strike as Brooklyn has never seen. I believe fully that we are going to win. We have now 4,500 men out. The company is fooling the public by running bunches of cars on one line, and then switching them around to another. The way to find how many cars they actually put out is to count the cars as they come out of the depots. By the end of this week or the beginning of next we will tie up the whole system tight. I was against this strike at first, but we must stick it out now and win."

ALL MEETINGS WERE SECRET.

The meetings which Mr. Parsons addressed, and at which District Master Workman Pines also spoke, were all secret. They were held at the following places: Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue; Thirty-ninth Street and Second Avenue; Bollinger's Hall, Flatbush and Vernon Avenues, Atlantic and Rockaway Avenues, Kingston and Atlantic Avenues, 42 Cherry Street, 1,295 Greene Avenue, Ridgewood, and Franklin and Greenpoint Avenues, Greenpoint.

The leaders met with enthusiastic receptions and were told that the men would continue the strike to the end. It is said that Mr. Parsons and Mr. Pines in their speeches denounced the present Administration, Tammany Hall, Police Commissioner McLaughlin, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Mr. Rossiter, and Mr. Vreeland.

HOW THE POLICE VIEW IT.

From the viewpoint of the police the strike appeared to have about as much life left in it as a red herring at the free-lunch counter stage of its career. The policemen on duty in the erstwhile riot-ridden borough gaped and yawned all day from sheer ennui. The merry work of "pate cracking" appeared to have suddenly ended, and hardly anything more exciting than the dusting of the trousers of mischievous small boys, overenthusiastic in the cause of the strikers, remained to engage the attention of the bluecoats. In fact, Brooklyn appeared to have returned to the drowsy calm of its every-day life; to the trundling of baby perambulators and the watering of rubber plants. The fifth day of the strike, altogether, was in marked contrast with its riotous and disorderly predecessors. The arrests made were far fewer than on any day of the trouble. The few prisoners gathered in by the police during the day were for the most part stone throwers and like minor offenders.

Deputy Chief MacKellar was alone in charge of the local force yesterday, although he was frequently in communication with Chief Devery in Manhattan by means of the telephone. Fewer policemen were detailed for duty on the cars yesterday, there being none on most of those traveling through the central portions of the city only. All of the local reserves not sent to Manhattan were kept at the various station houses, however, and there was still a large force of Manhattan men doing duty in the borough.

Deputy Chief Mackellar said last night that affairs had been almost normally quiet all over the borough during the day, and that no disturbance of a serious character had been reported. He did not expect that there would be any further trouble, he said.

THIRD AVENUE CAR STONED.

A car of the Third Avenue line on its way to Fort Hamilton was stoned by a group of men and boys at Seventieth Street yesterday afternoon, and a window and the fare register were smashed. The policeman on the car gave chase to the stone throwers, but failed to catch them.

The transfer agent stationed at Fulton Street and Myrtle Avenue was assaulted by an unknown man yesterday afternoon. The assailant fled, and the police started to hunt for him. The transfer agent pointed out a man found in a saloon near by as his assailant, and the man was taken to the Adams Street Police Station. At the station house the transfer agent said that he had made a mistake, and the prisoner was released.

A car of the Rockaway Avenue line of the old Nassau system was stoned at Livonia Avenue yesterday afternoon, but no damage was done and no one was injured. The stone throwers escaped.

An attempt was made to wreck a Park Avenue car near Sands Street at 1 o'clock A. M. yesterday, on its way to Manhattan. The car was going at full speed when it ran into a cable, similar to those used for stretching electric wires, tied across the street from pole to pole and a foot above the pavement. The fender was bent under the car, throwing the front trucks off the rails. James Woodward, the motorman, who says he is from Philadelphia, was thrown over the dashboard and bruised about the head and shoulders. The six policemen aboard escaped with a shaking up. The work is attributed to strikers.

A report that one of the National Guard organizations in Brooklyn was to be called out to aid the police in preserving order in that borough, if matters should develop to an acute stage, was in general circulation yesterday. Gen. James McLeer, commanding the Second Brigade, however, denied positively that any such step was in contemplation. The Police Department, he said, had not even intimated that the assistance of the militia might be asked. No orders relative to such a move, he declared, had been issued from Brigade Headquarters; nor did there appear to be any probability that any would be sent out. The police, he said, appeared to be wholly capable of handling the situation alone.

Deputy Chief MacKellar also denied that any move had been made in this direction. The matter had not even been discussed officially, he said.

ARREST OF THOMAS J. CASEY.

Thomas J. Casey, who was a division superintendent of the Nassau Line under the Johnsons and is said to be very friendly with them, was arrested during the day on the complaint of Homer C. Dean, a car starter in the employ of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, who accused him of violating Section 451 of the Penal Code in unlawfully assembling to disturb the peace. Dean made an affidavit to the effect that Casey formed part of a small mob which vilified him, while he was acting as a motorman on a Nassau car, and threw stones at him.

The only specific act which he charged against Casey in his affidavit was shouting "Pull him off the car! Pull him off the car!" He did not swear that he saw Casey throw a stone. The case will be heard this morning, and, it is expected, will arouse a good deal of interest, because of the fact of Casey's friendship for the Johnsons. Casey is now out on bail.

The company's lawyer wanted the case to go on immediately when Casey was arraigned, but Casey vigorously objected, saying he had made no preparation. The case was accordingly set down for this morning, and Richard Whalen of 253 Fortieth Street, a contractor, furnished the required bail of $500.

IN SYMPATHY WITH STRIKERS.

Considerable attention was attracted yesterday and the day before by the demonstrations of sympathy with the striking street railway men made by the employes of the American Paper Pail and Box Company, whose factory, at 17 Rose Street, abuts on the north driveway of the Brooklyn Bridge.

The first means taken by the men to express their sentiments was of such a character that the police interfered. An effigy of a non-union street railway employe, clad in regulation uniform and bearing the motto, "We don't like no cheap man," was suspended by the neck from a pole stuck out of one of the rear windows, in a position where everybody crossing the bridge from Brooklyn could not fail to see it.

The police objected on the ground that the figure was likely to collect a crowd and delay traffic, and compelled the men to remove it. Yesterday its place was taken by a card, decorated with small American flags, and bearing the words: "We will walk until they get their little $2 per day and ten hours." Two other signs on the side of the building said: "We walk. Why don't you?" and "Why don't you ride on cars that employ men?" The police did not interfere with these cards.

One of the men in the factory said that their employers were willing that they should express their sentiments in any way they saw fit as long as they did not neglect their work.

A. L. JOHNSON MAKES COMPLAINT

Charges Mr. Rossiter with Giving Libelous Information to Reporters.

Albert L. Johnson, who was for years one of the owners of the Nassau roads, filed a complaint before Magistrate Brenner in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday, in which he charged President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system with having violated Section 254A of the Penal Code in giving libelous information to reporters. No warrant or summons was issued for the arrest of Mr. Rossiter, nor will any be issued until after Magistrate Brenner examines the reporters to whom the alleged libel was furnished. This examination will take place this morning.

The statement which Mr. Johnson says was libelous and which he credits to Mr Rossiter appeared in several newspapers in this borough and in Brooklyn on Wednesday evening. According to these newspapers, Mr. Rossiter said that men close to Mr. Johnson were responsible for the explosion at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, and that he had evidence which connected Mr. Johnson with that affair, and which would later result in Mr. Johnson's arrest.

Mr. Johnson on Wednesday denied the truthfulness of this statement, and added that if he were guilty he ought to be punished, but that if he were innocent the man who circulated the report ought to be brought to justice.

Samuel B. Clarke, a lawyer at 100 Broadway, is Mr. Johnson's counsel. Mr. Clarke said yesterday afternoon that he had had subpœnas issued for half a dozen reporters who were present when Mr. Rossiter made the statement reflecting on Mr. Johnson.

The section of the Penal Code under which the complaint was brought is as follows: "Any person who willfully states, delivers, or transmits by any means, to any manager, editor, publisher, reporter, or other employe of a newspaper, magazine, publication, periodical, or special any statement concerning any person or corporation, which if published therein would be a libel, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

Under the General Statute a misdemeanor is punishable by imprisonment of one year or less, and a fine of $500 or less, or both. Mr. Clarke stated that Mr. Johnson was desirous of refuting the charge made against him by Mr. Rossiter in the criminal courts, but he declined to say whether or not a civil action would be begun.

DISPUTE OVER AN ARREST.

Brooklyn Captain to Make Charges Against Manhattan Patrolman.

Police Capt. Dunn of the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, and Patrolman Henry Wooley of the Mulberry Street Station, Manhattan, had a clash last night over the arrest of an employe of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, which will result in charges against the Manhattan patrolman by the Brooklyn Captain before the Police Board.

Patrick Driscoll, an Inspector of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was on duty at the Borough Hall, Brooklyn, about 11:30 o'clock, and Wooley ordered him to move on. There was not much of a crowd around the place where the Inspector was standing, and he declared that it was his duty to be at that point, and refused to obey the Manhattan policeman. Wooley arrested him and took him to the Adams Street Station, where he wanted to prefer a charge of disorderly conduct. Capt. Dunn refused to look the prisoner up, and ordered Wooley to let him go.

"If I can't get him locked up here," said Wooley, "I'll take him to Manhattan."

"I guess not," said Capt. Dunn, and he ordered two Brooklyn patrolmen who were in the station house to put Wooley in a rear room. The patrolman then released his prisoner and went into the back room. Driscoll went back to work, and Capt. Dunn said he would bring charges of insubordination against the Manhattan patrolman.

Boston Men to Take Strikers' Places.

BOSTON, July 20.—The office which was opened here yesterday for the recruiting of street railway men for the Brooklyn railroads did a fair business to-day. The agent is J. W. McNaughty, and up to noon to-day he had engaged thirty men and sent them to Brooklyn. It is said that several of the recruits left Boston to take advantage of the free trip, which, it is understood, is offered by the Brooklyn company.

FREIGHT HANDLERS' STRIKE.

Little Change in the Situation—Keeping Decayed Fruit Out—New Haven Piers Still Tied Up.

There was little change yesterday in the situation on the various railroad piers along the North and East Rivers where hundreds of freight handlers are on strike. At the Pennsylvania Railroad piers—1, 4, 5, 27, 28, and 29—work was being done by Italians, but, although the officials claimed that freight was being handled as usual, it was apparent that the result of the strike is still being felt seriously, at least on Piers 27, 28, and 29, at the foot of Hubert Street. Superintendent Townsend stated on Wednesday that he had 400 Italians at work. Yesterday he said he had 245 men altogether, including 70 old hands who struck with the others, but who have returned to work.

The strikers from these piers sent an informal delegation to Superintendent Townsend yesterday morning. They asked whether the company would suggest some way of settling the difficulty. Mr. Townsend answered that if the men wanted to come back they would have to surrender unconditionally and agree to work for 17 cents an hour.

The piers were being closely watched by Sanitary Inspectors from the Board of Health, who have determined that none of the fruit now in the Pennsylvania yards in Jersey City shall be brought to this city. President Murphy of the Health Board has been notified that eighty carloads of fruit were spoiling in the yards named, owing to the strike. Superintendent Townsend admitted that the force of men at work on this side of the river was a little behindhand in handling the congested shipments caused by the first few days' delay, but said that it was rapidly catching up.

It was fairly certain yesterday that there would be no strike among the handlers employed in the Jersey City yards. The men were all working as usual, and showed no signs of giving up their places, although delegates from the strikers on this side of the river were working diligently among them.

Pennsylvania Railroad officials last night gave out a statement showing the condition of affairs at the Jersey City freight yards during the day. They said that 575 carloads of freight were received during the day. There were in the lot about 150 carloads of perishable freight, consisting of fruit and vegetables. Of these, 65 were loaded on floats and sent to Pier 29, New York, at 6 o'clock A. M. Another lot of 65 cars were sent to the same pier at 6 o'clock P. M. The other cars were unloaded in the yards and the stuff was sent to New York by the ferries.

At the Lehigh Valley piers, 23 and 44 North River, Italians were at work. Agent Fritz said that none of the old hands had applied for work, and that the Italians were being rapidly "broken in."

The strike on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad piers, 45 and 50 East River, has been successful thus far, the work at both piers being completely tied up. No freight is being received, and the company yesterday notified consignees that those wishing their goods would have to send to the piers and handle them.

FOUND ON PENNSYLVANIA PIER.

Man Gets Excited When Police Discover Him and Falls Overboard.

Policemen Barry and Corbett of the Harbor Squad, who were patrolling the river front in a rowboat last night, attempted to arrest a man who they thought was acting in a suspicious manner, and the man got so excited that he fell overboard. Then they rescued him and locked him up.

The man gave his name as Austin Keiser, 24 years old, of 24 Henderson Street, Jersey City, and claimed that he had been working on Pier 4 North River, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, all day.

He was at first discovered on the bulkhead of the pier by the policemen, who asked him what he was doing there. Receiving no reply, they started after him, when he became excited and fell overboard.

When taken to the police station at Pier A he was searched, and a telegram addressed to Anton Vozohowski, at 301 Berry Street, Brooklyn, was found in his pocket. It read as follows: "Come at once and bring some men that won't work. M. Winoas, 207 Henderson Street, Jersey City." Michael Carr, the night watchman on the pier, said that he did not know the prisoner.

Arrested as Contract Laborers.

Six longshoremen from St. John's, N. F., were arrested on United States Treasury warrants at the Communipaw docks yesterday and locked up on Ellis Island as violators of the contract labor law. The arrests were made by Inspectors Crater, Toner, and Adams, under Supervising Inspector Quinlan. The men admitted coming here from Boston on Tuesday under contract to Stevedore Fracartin of 27 South Street. They will be sent back to Boston to-day.

STRIKERS RIOT IN CLEVELAND.

Street Car Men Use Dynamite and Stones—Mobs Attack Several Cars and More Trouble Is Feared.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20.—Rioting was resumed in the street railway strike this evening, serious outbreaks having occurred in several places. About 9 o'clock a dynamite cartridge was exploded under the wheels of a Euclid Avenue car, at the corner of Erie and Prospect Streets. The wheels of the car were destroyed by the explosion, which was heard for a distance of two miles, and one woman, a passenger, fainted, but nobody was injured. There was no crowd in the vicinity, nor was anybody seen to place the cartridge.

Earlier in the evening a mob attacked a cross-town car in Wilson Avenue, near the corner of Lexington Avenue. Stones were thrown and the non-union conductor and motorman fired revolvers at the crowd. It is said a woman was shot through the wrist, but the police deny that.

About the same time all the available police on duty in the down-town district were called to the Humboldt Street viaduct on the Broadway line, where a riot was in progress. A crowd of a thousands men and boys were engaged in piling obstructions on the tracks. Ropes were thrown over the trolley wires in the attempt to pull them down Only one policeman was on duty at the viaduct. He was stoned and driven from the scene, and a girl was hit with a stone and seriously hurt. Three patrol wagonloads of police responded to the call, and the mob was dispersed. It is feared that more damage will be done before morning.

Bridgeton Woolen Spinners Strike.

BRIDGETON, N. J., July 20.—Another strike was inaugurated here to-day. The spinners employed in the East Lake Woolen Mill went out because two of their number were discharged for failing to appear for work last night. The mill has been running overtime five nights a week in order to keep even with the demand for its product. The strikers declare they will not return to work until the discharged spinners are taken back.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S CLAIM.

Files Suit for Prize Money for Himself, His Officers, and Crews of the Fleet.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Admiral George Dewey to-day filed suit as a libellant in the District Court of the District of Columbia to recover the prize money due him and the officers and crew of his fleet for the vessels sunk in the battle of Manila and the property subsequently recovered by the naval force under his command.

Upon the ships and equipments which have already been appraised and inventoried by the Board of Appraisers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy Admiral Dewey demands the sum of $325,141, and, in addition, the amount due upon the three cruisers sunk in the engagement, but subsequently raised, and upon which he places a value of $425,000. These vessels have never yet been appraised.

Hilary A. Herbert, the former Secretary of the Navy, appears as chief counsel for Admiral Dewey.

The number of men engaged aboard the American vessels during the battle is given as 1,836, and while Admiral Dewey declares that he is unable to give the exact number of men engaged on the Spanish side, he asserts that their number was far in excess of those under his own command, and that their force were superior. All the property recovered as a result of the battle is now in possessior of the United States with the exception of that which has been consumed.

Some days ago Admiral Dewey filed an individual application for claim for naval bounty growing out of the battle of Manila Bay, and this with many others filed before the Navy Department are now before the Court of Claims for judicial determination.

INDIAN DONS HIS WAR PAINT.

Leech Lake Tribes Summoned to Protest Against an Order.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 20.—A dispatch from Walker, Minn., says:

"Chief Flatmouth has discarded citizens' clothes and to-day appeared at the Pilot office arroyed in war paint and feathers, and in a most excited and determined mood. He said that he had called a council of all the Leech Lake Indians to assemble at the old agency on Monday, the 24th inst., to protest against the revocation of the eviction order.

"He claims that the Government will not respect the rights of the Indians; that the reservation was their territory, and that if the settlers were permitted to remain in one part of the reservation there was no excuse why they should not be permitted to go to other places.

"It will require careful diplomacy to convince the Indians that the Government intends keeping faith with them."

TO SUCCEED GEN. ALGER

Continued from Page 1.

Gen. Greene. The Governor showed his high opinion of the General when he urged him to accept the highest office in the State service—the superintendency of Public Works—and he is expected to do all in his power to secure his appointment to the Cabinet.

Gen. Greene was at his office in the Bowling Green Building yesterday. His attention was invited to the reports connecting his name with the War portfolio, but he declined to discuss the matter in any form or from any point of view. There is good authority, however, for the statement that the General is cognizant of the efforts that are being made in his behalf, and that he will accept the Cabinet place if it is tendered to him.

President Lemuel E. Quigg of the Republican County Committee was in Washington when Secretary Alger's resignation was announced, and he is understood to have conferred with the President while there. At his office in this city yesterday Mr. Quigg said that Gov. Roosevelt was not a candidate for Secretary of War, and that he did not believe the President would disturb the Diplomatic Service by bringing Gen. Porter back at this time.

"I have no doubt," said Mr. Quigg, "that it is the President's purpose to appoint a New York man to succeed Mr. Alger. He wants the best man he can get. Under the new conditions, the Secretary of War will be practically the administrator of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, and I know it is the President's desire to secure a man of the highest administrative capacity."

Gen. C. H. T. Collis, ex-City Commissioner of Public Works, would like to be Secretary of War. He saw Senator Platt yesterday, but neither he nor the Senator would say what was the result of the interview.

WAGERED ON ALGER'S RETIREMENT

Washington Man Bet Public Opinion Would Force Resignation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Secretary Alger's resignation has been of pecuniary benefit to at least one man in this city. On June 12 two well-to-do citizens, neither of whom is identified with politics in any way, were discussing the Dreyfus case over a friendly glass. One of the men held that public clamor would set Dreyfus free, and declared that the influence of public opinion could not be withstood in any country on the globe, and that public opinion would yet drive Alger from the Cabinet. His friend asked how much he would bet on it, and he replied:

"Two hundred to a hundred and fifty that he leaves the Cabinet before Aug. 1," was the reply.

The bet was promptly taken, and checks were drawn and placed in the hands of the proprietor of the resort in which they were sitting. To-day the money was paid over.

TRAIN ROBBERS IN TEXAS.

Reported that the Notorious "Black Jack" Band Has Reorganized.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 20.—The Federal authorities of the Western District of Texas have received reliable information of the reorganization of the "Black Jack" band of train robbers, whose present rendezvous, it is said, is the Chispa Mountains, in Presidio County. It is expected that an attack on the Southern Pacific overland express train is contemplated by the robbers, and the express company officials have been notified of the situation.

This desperate band of robbers has been operating in West Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona for several years. The photographs of several members of the band are in the hands of the United States Marshals of the districts in which the robberies and other offenses have been committed, but as they seldom enter a town their recognition and arrest is difficult.

Over a year ago the band was driven out of Arizona and sought refuge in the mountains of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. They made a raid on a small Mormon settlement, and were pursued by a posse of Mormon colonists and a small force of rurales. The robbers were overtaken and a fight took place, resulting in the killing of two members of the band. It was reported at the time that one of the men killed was the original "Black Jack," the leader, but this statement is disputed by the authorities, who assert that he is still alive.

WIRELESS TORPEDOES.

The Deadly Weapons Steered from Shore with No Material Connection.

From The London Daily Mail.

Contemporaneous with the sitting of the International Peace Conference comes the announcement of a new invention by which torpedoes are to be rendered more deadly in modern warfare than heretofore.

The invention, due to Messrs. Walter Jamieson and John Trotter, consists in utilizing the "ethereal" or "Hertzian" waves, which are the basis of wireless telegraphy, as a means of steering and controlling torpedoes on their deadly missions.

The apparatus is made in several forms, which differ principally in the means by which the current induced by the waves is applied to the steering mechanism. The best arrangement consists of a coil of iron wire or "solenoid" that becomes magnetic on receiving the ethereal waves, and is thus rendered capable of sucking into itself a magnet, the motion of which brings about any required change in the steering gear of the torpedo.

The latter is fitted with two rods, which project above the water and serve as "receivers"—that is, means of collecting the waves. Each of the rods is in connection with a coil of the type described, one on the right of the torpedo and one on the left, and, according as the right-hand or the left-hand rod absorbs the waves, so the torpedo is guided to the right or left.

The means adopted in using the apparatus is as follows: Suppose that the torpedo is fired in the usual manner and that its course is seen to swerve from its proper path. From the torpedo boat electric waves are immediately dispatched by the processes used in wireless telegraphy, in such a manner than they only affect either the right-hand or left-hand coil controlling the helm, which is thus turned in any required direction, and the original course of the torpedo reproduced.

When this is accomplished the electric waves are stopped and the helm flies back to the midship position.

Large models of the apparatus have been experimented with, and it is said that perfect success has been obtained under all possible conditions. Since the new method of guiding torpedoes is greatly superior to the old, which made use of electric wires, it is evident that the new invention will be an important factor in future naval warfare.

Alaska's Rival as a Summer Resort.

From The London Chronicle.

Here is a little information for any of our readers who may be contemplating a Summer trip across Siberia to the Chinese frontier. From St. Petersburg to Irkutsk the trains are fairly comfortable and cheap, but the traveler must be prepared to pass nearly a fortnight on the metals. The fares for first, second, and third class are 72, 54, and 36 rubles respectively, and the meals, for which there are two or three halts a day, do not cost more than a couple of rubles. You should take your own tea and sugar for occasional refreshment, and be provided with warm wraps, as even in midsummer the nights are often frosty. No charge is made for twenty-eight pounds of baggage, but for each quarter in excess 8 rubles must be paid.

At Irkutsk decent hotel accommodation can be had for 2 rubles a day inclusive. So far Russian silver is the best money you can carry, but letters of credit on the Russo-Chinese Bank or some good tea firm are safer for the rest of the journey. To Kiachta you drive in three-horse cars at a cost of about 80 rubles for the three days. Then you must bargain with the Mongols for conveyance on a camel or in a camel carriage to Kalgan. It will take twenty-six day to cover the distance, at an expense of £12 to £15. Some elementary knowledge of Russian is almost necessary for these final stages. The whole trip may be done for about £40.

Hotel Proprietor Killed by a Fall.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 20.—William H. Steen, proprietor of a hotel at New Paltz, fell from the haymow of his barn to the floor to-day, and was instantly killed. Mr. Steen was fifty-four years old, and leaves a widow and two sons. He was one of the best-known men in Ulster County.

Discouraged.

"No," said the man who was feeling blue, "I have not been a success—not even as a failure."—Indianapolis Journal.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Ad. Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint +
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

THE KAISER SEES AMERICANS.

The following cablegram was received yesterday by Emil L. Boas, New York manager of the Hamburg-American Line, from the Captain of the Auguste Victoria, now at Stalheim, on a cruise to Norway and Spitsbergen:

"The Auguste Victoria has constantly had good weather, and the cruise has been a great success. Emperor William having expressed a wish to receive the passengers on board his yacht, we made a special stop at Aalesund and the Emperor at once came on board.

"During his visit he had a long conversation with John Wanamaker, and left the ship amid great enthusiasm. All our passengers then visited the Emperor's yacht Hohenzollern."

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Francis Skinner, Jr., Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. Seldon H. Talcott, Middletown, N. Y.; R. L. Weighton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

HOFFMAN—R. K. Holloway, Lexington, Ky.; Alfred F. Hoffmeister, Cincinnati.

HOLLAND—Ex-Postmaster General E. H. Gary, Chicago; Henry F. Lippitt, Providence.

MANHATTAN—Bishop H. W. Warren, Colorado; A. C. Mason, Tacoma.

MURRAY HILL—David B. Hill, Albany; J. C. Hanna, Cleveland.

VENDOME—W. C. Macdonald, Chattanooga.

WALDORF—Dr. J. M. Kay, Louisville; W. A. Percy, Memphis.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Blackstone, N. B., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; N. B. Blackstone, notions and furnishing goods; 35 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Cohen Company, The, Richmond, Va.; W. Perlstein, carpets; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Cohn, J., Dallas, Texas, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Goldberg, M., Manchester, N. Y., clothing; Broadway Central Hotel

Guy, Curran & Co., Washington, D. C.; B. W. Guy, notions, laces, and linens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Huchberger, J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Huchberger, piece goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Levy Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; L. Levy, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Levy, E., New Orleans, La., boots and shoes; Hotel Imperial.

Lewis, O. J., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; B. W. Clark, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Zechlin, furniture; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Mann, C. W., Buffalo, N. Y.; cloaks and suits; Grand Hotel.

Sampliner, A. W. & J., Company, Cleveland, Ohio; N. Sampliner, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.

Shirley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Harsh, carpets, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Specht & Finney, Valparaiso, Ind.; C. Specht, clothing and carpets; Belvedere House.

Weil Brothers & Wile, Buffalo, N. Y.; I. Wile, woolens; Hoffman House.

Whitner, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; Miss B Cleaver, trimmings; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkies, dress goods and silks, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel; J. M. Buzzell, black goods, Hotel Albert.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:20 A. M.—Pier 14 North River, American Steamship Company; damage $1,000.

4:20 A. M.—1,557 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

4:25 A. M.—200 East Eighty-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

5:50 A. M.—1,578 Third Avenue; Rhinelander Estate; damage $50.

10:20 A. M.—20 Lewis Street; Morris Grenzell; damage slight.

3:45 P. M.—170 East Seventy-eight Street; Mrs. F. Dawns; damage $1,500.

7 P. M.—107 Washington Street; Alexander Harriet; damage $50.

7:45 P. M.—51 Bleecker Street; M. Arinn; damage slight.

8:10 P. M.—91 Clinton Street; Ann Kraus; damage slight.

10:35 P. M.—640 West Thirty-fourth Street; Horace Ingersoll; damage unknown.

11:00 P. M.—1,270 Broadway; Imperial Hotel; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ALBANY, July 20.—Fire in the Dederick Agricultural and Machine Works plant today caused a loss of about $20,000.

POUKHKEEPSIE, July 20.—Five business buildings in the village of Madalin, Dutchess County, were burned this morning. Loss, $35,000.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers at night, warmer, fresh southeasterly winds.

Unsettled conditions, with showers, have prevailed in the Gulf States and Middle Mississippi Valley. The pressure continues high off the North Atlantic and Middle Pacific Coasts. The pressure has risen over Lake Superior. The temperature has risen in the lake regions and the interior of New England, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Unsettled conditions, with showers, will prevail in the lower lake region, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and the South Atlantic States; increasing cloudiness today and showers to-morrow in the Middle and North Atlantic States. Light to fresh southeasterly winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast; light easterly winds on the Middle Atlantic Coast, and variable winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	70	60	70
6 A. M.	68	65	70
9 A. M.	71	70	73
12 M.	82	75	83
4 P. M.	81	77	78
6 P. M.	72	72	77
9 P. M.	67	69	71
12 P. M.	70	70	71

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	74½
Weather Bureau	71
Corresponding date 1898	76
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 77 degrees at 1 P. M., and the minimum 65 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 58 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 61 per cent.

Reinstatements in Tax Office.

The Tax Commissioners were yesterday served with orders directing them to reinstate the following deputies who had been removed some time ago: John H. Blumberg, Thomas C. Arnow, Robert Miller, Oscar Naumann, Edward Bonall, Daniel M. Robinson, Theodore Weston, and John J. Herrick. The deputies claim to have been removed in violation of the civil sehvice law.

Steam Yacht Trophy Damaged.

The steam yacht Trophy, Frank M. Smith, owner, was run into at 10 o'clock Wednesday night near Sands Point, Long Island Sound, by an unknown fishing steamer. The Trophy's port quarter was completely cut off. The yacht put into Hakins's yard, City Isalnd, for repairs.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...	4:46	Sun sets...	7:26	Moon sets... 3:03

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook....	6:01	Gov. Isl'd...	6:15	H. Gate.... 8:11
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook....	6:22	Gov. Isl'd...	6:43	H. Gate.... 8:39

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jason, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem 1., Hayti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M

SATURDAY, JULY 22.

Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ella, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Erua, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Marquette, London	.....

Wanamakers

Carpets

The best values of all in this carpet selling of ours, are found in the small quantities—the remnants. If yours is only a small room, or if you wish merely strips, or squares, there is picking here that will delight you, among the best patterns we had.

In small or large quantities, we can offer you nothing better than half prices, but most of you who have called, seem to think that quite little enough. Where the choice is especially large, and among carpets that were especially cheap before the reduction, the prices are a third less than before. But even that may mean a fifty dollar saving to you.

If it's carpets that you want come, *now!*

Men's Linen Suits and Worsted Trousers Both Very Cheap

There's a good assortment of stylish, comfortable linen suits here from which you may choose at $3, though the values run up to $10.

And 250 men's worsted trousers, that sold reasonably at $5, are marked $3.50. Neat, stylish patterns.

Boys' Clothing—Bargains All

Not even the late season can fully explain such reductions. The season isn't a third gone yet—but the prices are.

300 washable sailor suits, for boys, 3 to 12 years; that are fresh from maker's hands, and a fair $1.50 value. Take them at $1 a suit.
Sailor suits that have been selling at $1.75, $1.85 and $2; all at one price—$1.45.
1,000 pairs washable knee trousers at only 35c.

Then this for the larger boys:

Long trouser suits for boys, 14 to 19 years; broken lots of the best sellers this season. Were $8 to $12; now $7 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Imported Collars 50c. Dozen

The opportunity is for men and boys. 3,000 dozen imported collars, standard makes and latest styles. Collars that sold at $1.80 a dozen, and were worth it. Not all sizes in each kind, but enough to give selection free play. Sizes 12 to 18½.

50c. a Dozen

Neckwear—Half and One-quarter Prices

Odd lots; even quality, —as good as can be. All styles in favor—puffs, tecks, imperials, string ties and four-in-hands. Sold well at 50c. and 25c. each. Ties that embellish, for

12½c. Each.

Cambric Night Shirts, 50c. Each

A boon for hot nights. Cool cambric, roomily constructed and *collarless*. Painstaking finish; delicate fancy trimmings. Sizes, 14 to 17 inclusive. Will go in a flash at

50c. Each

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Men's and Women's Hosiery

For rough or gentle wear. Cool, good-looking, comfortable, permanent hosiery for men and women. Prices that attract:

FOR MEN
25c. pair—Fine cotton; all black; double soles and high spliced heels; also black with lisle spliced soles or natural cotton feet; value 38c.
38c. pair—Light weight fast black lisle thread; high spliced heels; double soles and toes; value 50c.
FOR WOMEN
25c. pair—Fast black cotton; all black, black with unbleached feet or split soles; fast black lisle thread; plain or Richelieu ribbed. Also fine cotton and lisle thread in assorted shades of tan.
38c. pair—Open-work lisle thread, in fast black or assorted shades of tan or bronze; value 50c.

Broadway.

Queen Mary Perfumes

We adopted the "Queen Mary" extracts because we thought them the sort our public liked. Subsequent years have vindicated our judgment. They head a list of perfumes offered on a special aisle table this morning.

Queen Mary Extracts; 4 oz., $1.25; 1½ oz., 45c.; ½ oz., 25c.
Toilet Waters; violet, crab apple; white rose, lilac, heliotrope, lily of the valley; 25c, 50c., 75c. bottle.
Colognes, 4 oz., 40c.; 8 oz., 75c.; 16 oz., $1.25.
10c.—8-oz. bottle Violet Ammonia.
10c.—8-oz. bottle Florida Water.
10c.—8-oz. bottle Bay Rum.
5c.—Talcum Powder with Chamois.
10c.—Violet Soap; box of 3 cakes.
8c.—Transparent Glycerine Soap; ½-lb. bar.
19c.—Green Olive Oil Soap; 3¾-lb. bar.
EXTRACTS BY THE OUNCE.
25c., oz.—Crab apple, violet, opopanax.
5c. oz.—Violet water, lilac water, eau de cologne.
20c. oz.—Pinaud's peau d'espagne, white, heliotrope, lily of the valley.
35c. oz.—Bradley's violet, heliotrope, carnation pink.
We furnish bottles.
Tenth street.

Assorted Chocolates 20c.

Variously flavored cream chocolates, some with jelly and nut centers—the same excellent candy so favorably known here. Hitherto 30c. a pound. A fresh quantity just in; that will be sold at only 20c.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

The Hartford Life Company Sold.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 20.—The Hartford Life Insurance Company has been sold, Gen. George B. Kenney and associates having acquired the controlling interest in the stock. The control has been secured mainly from holdings owned by President R. B. Parker and Mrs. Frank S. Snow. Gen. Kenney will be chosen President of the company.

Full-page portrait of ex-Congressman John K. Cowen, President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Illustrated Magazine next Sunday.—Adv.

TRIESTE WELCOMES DEWEY

He Arrives in Perfect Health at the Austrian Port.

GREETED BY MINISTER HARRIS

The Admiral Receives Foreign Representatives on Board the Olympia —Third Visit to Trieste.

TRIESTE, Austria, July 20.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, arrived here this morning.

The principal paper, Il Picolo, has a flattering article welcoming the Admiral to Austria.

Admiral Dewey's secretary said to The Associated Press correspondent here to-day that the passage of the Olympia from Port Said was a pleasant one. The Olympia will remain here about two weeks. Admiral Dewey's health is perfect. He has not decided whether he will go to Carlsbad, as had been announced, but it is not probable that he will do so. The Admiral intends to visit Vienna.

Upon her arrival here the Olympia fired a salute of twenty-one guns, which was returned from the fort and four Austrian warships. A Greek warship also saluted.

Admiral Dewey received visits from the port authorities, the United States Minister to Austria, Mr. Addison C. Harris, and the staff of the legation, and the Consuls of the United States in Austria. The foreign Consuls were received by Admiral Dewey on board the Olympia during the forenoon.

The Olympia had a bad run to Aden against a monsoon, but from that point on the weather was fine.

Admiral Dewey expects to remain on board his flagship, with the exception of occasional trips on shore, while here.

The Americans here find the weather cool and refreshing, although the thermometer indicates 86 degrees on shore.

Most of the chief Government officials are absent on leave. The British Consul, Mr. Churchill, was the first caller on Admiral Dewey, and was saluted in the most cordial manner.

The United States Minister, Mr. Harris, will give a banquet in honor of Admiral Dewey.

The Admiral passed the day quietly on board the Olympia. He expressed himself as delighted with the scenery in the Gulf of Trieste. This is his third visit here, his first being in 1867. He is an old friend of the Austrian Admiral Tegethoff, the victor over the Italians in the Battle of Lissa, the thirty-third anniversary of which occurred to-day.

Admiral Dewey has made a good impression upon all who have come in contact with him, and his unaffected modesty has won him golden opinions.

ADMIRAL TO RETURN SOON?

London Paper's Trieste Correspondent Says He Will Sail for America on a Mail Steamer.

LONDON, July 21.—The Trieste correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs that Admiral Dewey will return to America shortly, via Bremen, in a mail steamer.

The correspondent also telegraphs that Admiral Dewey, in the course of a conversation with him, declared that he had small claim to be regarded as a hero, as nervousness and bad coffee made him dreadfully seasick before the battle of Manila began.

A WELCOME AT WASHINGTON.

Committee Will Come to New York to Greet Dewey and Escort Him to the Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Arrangements have been made by the Committee of One Hundred for Washington's share in the reception to Admiral Dewey upon his arrival in this country. On the day when he is expected to arrive the committee will send a delegation to New York to extend a welcome to him from the people of Washington. He will be escorted to this city and to his hotel by this delegation.

According to the committee's programme the Admiral is to be escorted to the Capitol at 2 o'clock P. M. The sword voted to him by Congress will be presented to him an hour later, with exercises which have not yet been finally settled upon. At 4 o'clock the Admiral will be escorted back to his hotel. At 7:30 there will be a parade, a serenade, and an illumination, and the striking of appropriate historical medals.

Ross Perry is Chairman of the Reception Committee. W. H. Moses is Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred. The Pennsylvania Railroad has offered a special train for the use of the committee on its journey to New York and back.

Sergeant at Arms Bright of the Senate and Chairman Moses of the local Dewey Reception Committee went to Long Branch to-day to consult with the Vice President concerning the use of the east steps of the Capitol as a place for the presentation of a sword to Admiral Dewey upon his return to Washington.

The law requires the consent of the Vice President and the Speaker of the House for the use of any part of the Capitol or Capitol grounds for any function, but as the House is at present without a Speaker the entire matter will rest with Vice President Hobart.

If he will give his approval a platform will be erected and the sword will be handed to the Admiral by Secretary Long.

THE RECEPTION TO DEWEY.

The Plan and Scope Committee Further Considers Plans — Projected Triumphal Arch.

The triumphal arch which it is proposed to erect at the crossing of Fifth Avenue and Broadway in honor of the home-coming of Admiral Dewey is described in detail for the first time in a report submitted yesterday to the Plan and Scope Committee of the Dewey celebration by a committee from the National Sculpture Society.

The Sculptors' Committee, headed by President J. Q. A. Ward and Vice President Charles R. Lamb of the society, appeared before the Plan and Scope Committee at the City Hall yesterday afternoon and presented its report, which was accompanied by a drawing of the proposed arch.

The arch, according to the Sculpture Committee's plan, is to be reinforced by a line of columns on either side of Fifth Avenue to Twenty-third Street on the south, and to Twenty-fifth Street on the north. It will be modeled on the lines of the arch of Titus at Rome, and should be enriched, the artists urge, "with sculpture symbolizing our power as a maritime nation."

In the execution of this idea, the report proposes for the faces of the arch four groups of sculpture, personifying patriotism as exemplified in the Spanish-American war, as follows: First, the call to arms; second, the combat; third, the return; fourth, peace.

The arch is to be surmounted by a quadriga of seahorses drawing a ship, on the prow of which stands a winged figure of Victory. The minor openings of the arch, looking east and west, it is proposed to flank with lions, personifying strength and courage. On the eastern and western faces, over these side entrances, will be alto-reliefs, symbolizing "The Progress of Our Country" and "The Advancement of Civilization." At the ends of the colonnades are to be placed groups representing "The Army," "The Navy," "The East Indies," and "The West Indies." About the four faces of the structure will be ranged relief portraits of the country's naval heroes from John Paul Jones to Dewey.

It is proposed to have the gas companies supply flambeaux lights for the tops of the tall pillars in the colonnades and to have the arch itself brilliantly lighted with electricity.

The matter was referred back to the representatives of the Sculpture Society, with instructions to report on the cost of the structure, the Plan and Scope Committee fearing that the cost might be too great. It was unofficially estimated that the sculpture groups proposed would alone cost over $10,000.

A communication was received from President Little of the Board of Education urging that the celebration continue three days instead of two, so as to permit the 50,000 pupils of the city's public schools to do honor to Admiral Dewey with a parade, in which school children from other cities of the State might be invited to participate. The general sentiment of the committeemen present was that the people would tire of a three-day celebration, and it was suggested that the school children might be provided for by erecting a stand for them in front of the City Hall and having them chant a choral welcome to the Admiral.

The committee unanimously adopted an outline plan for the reception ceremonies, which was submitted by Gen. Butterfield after having received the approval of the Mayor. It is set forth in an official statement, given out after the meeting, in part as follows:

FIRST DAY.—Admiral Dewey is to be met in the lower bay inside of Sandy Hook by the Mayor and the committee, with the guests of the city. He will be formally presented the freedom of the city. He will then go on board the citizens' boat and sail up to Staten Island to receive the compliments and visits of Governors of States and those of the city's guests who may be on board to meet him. Salutes will be fired by the batteries and vessels along the route.

The Admiral will return to his ship at Staten Island, and the naval parade will begin in the afternoon, proceeding to Riverside Park and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street in time to arrive before dark, saluting batteries being posted en route. The night parade and fireworks will commence there and be continued down the North River.

SECOND DAY.—Admiral Dewey will be received at the City Hall by the Mayor, the Municipal Assembly, and the city officials designated by the Mayor upon a platform to be erected in front of the City Hall. The Mayor will deliver his address of welcome and publicly present the testimonial to be prepared for the occasion.

While these ceremonies are in progress the troops for the military parade will prepare for the march and review.

When the ceremonies at the City Hall are completed the Mayor will conduct the Admiral along the route to be designated in advance, giving the largest opportunity for people to see and greet the Admiral.

At Claremont the Mayor will give a breakfast to the Admiral and the officers of his ship and fleet and to invited guests, finishing in time to commence the march with the military escort to the reviewing stand.

If it shall be decided, with the Admiral's consent, that a smoker or entertainment to the sailors be given on the night of the second day or of the following day, Madison Square Garden or some other suitable place will be selected.

It developed at yesterday's session that the work of the Reception Committee is in danger of being interfered with by the failure of the Municipal Assembly to adopt the resolution offered at the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen, to allow the committee to expend the $150,000 appropriation in sums exceeding $1,000 without previously advertising for bids and letting formal contracts.

President Woods of the Aldermanic Board yesterday expressed the hope that the resolution would pass at the next meeting of the board.

The Committee on Plan and Scope has decided to invite the Governors of all States which have had troops in the Philippines to send military delegations to the reception. The committee, however, does not feel that the funds at its disposal will enable it to offer to pay the expenses of these visiting troops. Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania has notified the committee that he will attend and will bring with him an escort of returned volunteers who fought with Dewey at Manila.

The committee proposes to erect only two stands—one at the City Hall, for the presentation ceremonies, and the other at Madison Square for reviewing purposes.

ANDERSON CRITICISES OTIS.

Believes the Filipinos Could Have Been Whipped Speedily with a Vigorous Campaign Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—The Post this evening prints an interview with Gen. Thomas Anderson in which he is quoted as making serious reflections on the conduct of the war in the Philippines.

"I believe," said Gen. Anderson, "that if we had not been held back I would have finished the war with my own division, and Gen. Lawton, who relieved me, is of the same opinion. All that was needed was simply to go out and whip them. The trouble is that we fellows went over there to fight while there were others who wanted to be politicians and diplomats. The only time that Gen. Otis and I disagreed was on this point. I held that the war should be pushed to completion, while his policy was still that of conciliation."

"Is not the time for conciliation past now?"

"That was my opinion long ago."

"How many men are needed there?"

"Not more than 50,000. Otis says he does not need any more and he ought to know. I should not want 100,000, for the responsibility of feeding and caring for them is too great."

Gen. Anderson said that he did not expect to be ordered back to the Philippines. "I do not think any change will be made," he said, "but the resignation of Secretary Alger may bring it about. Gen. Corbin seems to be the power behind the throne."

Speaking of Murat Halstead's statement that Anderson disclosed that Aguinaldo was negotiating with the Spanish before Manila surrendered, Gen. Anderson said:

"I told Halstead that, and sent a letter to the same effect to the department before Manila had been taken. The negotiations fell through, and after that the city was taken. The Filipinos are good fighters and had the Spanish whipped easily. The men who went to Cuba rightly get all the glory of winning a great war, but they had no such men to fight in the Spaniards as we have in the Philippines."

THE PRESIDENT'S GRATITUDE.

He Thanks the Volunteers and Regulars Who Remained in Service After Their Time Was Out.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The War Department to-day made public a telegram from the President to Gen. Otis thanking the men in the Philippines for their patriotism in remaining in service after the ratification of the treaty of peace. The message, which was forwarded through the War Department, is as follows:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1899.

Otis, Manila:

The President desires to express in the most public manner his appreciation of the lofty patriotism shown by the volunteers and regulars of the Eighth Army Corps in performing willing service through severe campaigns and battles against the insurgents in Luzon, when under the terms of their enlistment they would have been entitled to their discharge upon the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain.

This action on their part was noble and heroic. It will stand forth as an example of the self-sacrifice and public consecration, which have ever characterized the American soldiers. In recognition thereof I shall recommend to Congress that a special medal of honor be given to the officers and soldiers of the Eighth Army Corps who performed this great duty voluntarily and enthusiastically for their country.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

MANILA COURT REGULATIONS.

American System Governing Practice of Law Instead of Spanish.

MANILA, July 20.—An order has been issued regulating practice before the courts and substituting the American for the Spanish system in important respects. It abolishes procurators, who correspond somewhat to solicitors in the English courts, all the duties heretofore performed by procurators devolving upon attorneys. Members of the bar must be residents of the island. Citizens of foreign Governments are ineligible to practice at the bar. Members of the American bar are eligible.

The order gives the courts sole power to determine the qualifications of attorneys, which heretofore has been a function of the Bar Association, and the church schools have controlled admissions to the bar. The changes outlined have been made in accordance with the wishes of the Filipinos and disappoint the Spaniards, who petitioned to be admitted to the bar without renouncing allegiance to Spain.

MILES WILL REMAIN HERE.

Believes that Officers Now in Philippines Are Competent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Major Gen. Miles was asked to-day what truth there was in a report reaching here from Boston that he desired to go out to the Philippines. He only smiled at the question, and when it was suggested that it seemed to be the wish of some of his Eastern friends he only answered, "All of the Eastern people may not be my friends."

From remarks made by Gen. Miles to several of his visitors, he is known to be somewhat averse to taking the command out of the hands of the officers now there, and to be confident that with sufficient forces there are officers now with the army who are fully capable of achieving the best possible results. He has shown, within a day or two, that he favors sending abundant forces to Manila, and to maintain that force until the Philippines are reduced to order. But he is very much interested in having the campaign so conducted that there shall be the least possible discomfort among the men in the field.

Believing that the American Army should benefit by the experience of nations that have maintained armed forces in similar climates, he has had a board of officers ordered from the Philippines to Batavia to ascertain how the health and comfort of the European troops on that island are preserved. The two officers and a surgeon who undertake this duty will learn on what foods the troops from Europe exist, the clothing found to be best adapted to their needs, and the services required of them.

OTIS REPORTS ON THE STORMS.

Troops on the Outposts Have Suffered from the Floods.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—A dispatch has been received at the War Department from Gen. Otis telling of the storms in the Philippines as follows:

"Storms still prevailing; barometer rising, indicating improving weather conditions. Average rainfall July several years, 14½ inches; for twenty days now closed, 41 inches; country flooded. Troops on outposts have suffered, and former lines of communication cut in some instances; not serious. No material increase in sickness reported. Telegraphic communication maintained San Fernando, Bacoor, and nearly all other points. Unable yet to coal returning transports."

Horses to be Sent to Gen. Otis.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—In response to the recently cabled request of Gen. Otis for 4,000 horses for use in the Philippines during the Fall campaign, the Quartermaster's Department has chartered three vessels, capable of carrying half that number, the first of which probably will leave Seattle on Aug. 10. The vessels are the Garonne, the Port Albert, and the Victoria. The Garonne will also be able to take about 150 first-class passengers.

Increased Receipts at Iloilo.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Advices received by the War Department from Manila to-day show an increase in the customs receipts at the Port of Iloilo for the month of May over every other month since American occupation. The receipts for May were $82,994, or within $3,024.19 as much as the total receipts of the three previous months.

Aguinaldo Suppresses "Friendlies."

MANILA, July 20.—The steamship Saturnus has returned from Aparri, and reports that Aguinaldo, hearing that the inhabitants were prepared to welcome the Americans if they came, concentrated 2,000 troops there and fortified the town and coast approaches strongly.

Lieutenant's Suicide at Manila.

MANILA, July 20.—Lieut. J. Moore of the Iowa Regiment shot himself to-day while temporarily insane.

TRAINED NURSES FOR MANILA.

Nine More Left the City Last Night, Sent Out Under the Auspices of Mrs. Reid's Society.

The 6 o'clock through train on the New York Central last night for San Francisco carried nine more trained nurses for the Philippines, sent out under the auspices of Auxiliary No. 3 for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses. The following is the list:

Miss Duensing, graduate of the German Hospital; Miss Barbara Ziegler, German Hospital; Miss Mary H. Summey, Miss Helen Fraser, and Miss Katharine Yeakel, Bellevue Training School, and Miss Amy Pope, Presbyterian Hospital, New York City; Miss Carlotta Marshall, Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, Boston, and Miss Lydia E. Coakley and Miss Mary Murray, New Haven Training School, New Haven, Conn.

These nurses are sent in response to an appeal for more nurses cabled last Saturday from Manila to Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Chairman of the Committee on the Maintenance of Trained Nurses, to which Auxiliary No. 3 turned over the care of closing up its work.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin, as soon as advised of the appeal, promptly informed Mrs. Reid that the Secretary of War would send instructions to San Francisco to forward the nurses at once on army transports on the same conditions as formerly—that they begin work immediately for any sick soldiers on the transports during the voyage. He also suggested that, with a view to making this service as useful as possible, it would be desirable to divide them into two detachments, and send them on separate transports. Miss Duensing was accordingly placed in charge of one party of five, and Miss Fraser in charge of the remaining four.

At Manila the nurses will report to Miss Henshall, who, under the direction of the Chief Surgeon, is at the head of the eighteen trained nurses previously sent there by the same committee, and to whom Miss Wheeler, the daughter of Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who started a week ago under the auspices of the committee, is also instructed to report.

The nurses are paid and subsisted by the committee, and go under a contract for six months' service in the Philippines, and longer if necessary, with service if on army transports on the voyage out and back. The expenses are defrayed from the balance left in the hands of Auxiliary No. 3 after the close of its work during the Spanish War.

THE CANNED BEEF REPORTS.

Those of Col. Garlington and Col. Maus Not Made Public.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—One of these days, after a new Secretary of War has had opportunity to look about the War Department and examine the report of Col. Garlington, made by him while the Wade court was preparing the second coat of whitewash for the beef contractors and purveyors, the views of that officer may reach the light and obtain the publicity which they deserve.

This report was submitted to the Wade court through Gen. Miles, but it was not published. Persistent effort to get at it has been unrewarded by the department. But without the assistance of those who would be most interested in seeing it presented it is learned that, while Garlington followed very closely to the lines of inquiry of Gen. Wade and his associates, his conclusions differed in many particulars from those reached by the court.

The Wade court administered what has been widely denounced here as an undeserved and cruel censure of Commissary General Weston, who took the place of Eagan, but not his salary. Garlington, it is learned, showed that Weston had nothing to do with ordering the purchase of canned beef, although he was severely rebuked for that offense. Col. Maus, who also came in for a share of the blame administered by the beef court to everybody not agreeing with the Secretary of War, made a report, but it is as impossible to obtain that report as it is to obtain the report made by Col. Garlington.

Rescued from His Father's Mill.

Fire in the hay and grain warehouse and mill located at 640 to 644 West Thirty-fourth Street, owned by Horace Ingersoll, caused $10,000 damage last evening. Charles Boyer, a member of Truck Company No. 20 of West Thirty-fourth Street, made his way to the top floor of the building and found lying in the hay Herbert, the nineteen-year-old son of the proprietor. He carried the young man down the ladder. Ingersoll was in a semi-conscious condition, but soon revived after being carried out of the building. The origin of the blaze is a mystery. Young Ingersoll says that he had nothing to do with starting it.

Catholic Women at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, July 20. — The Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association convention to-day defeated a proposed amendment to the constitution providing that the Supreme Medical Examiner should be elected by the delegates instead of by the Supreme Trustees, and another providing that only a woman should be appointed Supreme Medical Examiner. The election of officers will take place to-morrow morning.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

TO ATTACH MEXICAN PROPERTY

Writ Issued in Favor of John G. Hassard for $3,075,000—Payment on Bonds Long Due.

An attachment against property of the United States of Mexico and the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi in that country has been granted by Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court to John G. Hassard of this city, in a suit brought to secure payment of $3,075,000, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, from Sept. 1, 1865, to September, 1885, on 3,075 bonds made by the defendants in 1865.

The attachment was served yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Leavitt upon J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., where the defendants were supposed to have a large account. It was declared by the officials there, however, that there was no account to the credit of the defendants in the firm's possession.

In the absence of explanation it was assumed that the proceeds of part of the 5 per cent. consolidated external Mexican gold loan of 1899 of $110,95,000, of which $25,000,000 was allotted to the United States and Holland, and financed by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., have passed out of the hands of this firm.

In the affidavit filed with the other papers in the suit and attachment in the County Clerk's office yesterday, Mr. Hassard says that in July, 1865, the defendants issued among others the 3,075 bonds upon which he seeks to recover, wherein they promised to pay upon demand to the holder thereof at or before the expiration of twenty years from the 1st day of September, 1865, $1,000 upon each bond, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from the day mentioned to the date of payment. He became the owner of the bonds for a valuable consideration. The bonds became due and payable on the 1st day of September, 1885. Payment on them was demanded and refused, and still is refused, hence the present action.

Mr. Hassard is engaged in the drug business, and formerly was connected with the firm of Hazard, Hazard & Co. of this borough. When seen last night at his home, 210 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, Mr. Hassard declined to talk on the matter.

TROW'S NEW DIRECTORY OUT.

Increase of Names in Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs 28,426.

Trow's General Directory of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for the year begun July 1, 1899, has just been issued by the Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Company. The books will be distributed to the public on Monday next.

The present volume is the one hundred and thirteenth. The first, issued in 1786, contained 846 names, while the present contains 388,606—28,426 more than last year. The Directory of 1786 gave the names and addresses of the inhabitants residing south of Roosevelt Street, or within one square mile, while for the present volume the entire territory of Manhattan and the Bronx from the southern lines of Yonkers and Mount Vernon to the Battery—62½ square miles—has been canvassed from house to house and recanvassed for the correction of errors and omissions. The first name was taken on May 1, and since then all the names have been examined, corrected, duplicates discarded, arranged in alphabetical order, set up in type, proofs read twice, and the whole printed and bound—all in a period of eighty days.

In addition to the names, the Directory contains a large and excellent map of the northern part of the city, as well as the usual complete lists of officials, societies, institutions and the like.

Chicago's New City Directory.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Chicago's 1898 City Directory has been cast aside and in its place to-day reposes a brand new, clean-paged, and larger edition, containing about 563,000 names, and proving conclusively that in compiling a city directory at last this city takes second place to none other in the world, for there are about 165,000 more names in this volume than in any other city directory in this country or abroad.

PERTH AMBOY DEPOSITORS ACT.

Victims of Cashier Valentine Will Defend Their Interests.

PERTH AMBOY, July 20.—The depositors of the Middlesex County Bank, wrecked by Cashier Valentine, met to-night to discuss ways and means to protect their interests. At least five hundred persons attended the meeting, and as many more could not get into the hall.

South R. Farrington was elected Chairman of the meeting, and William H. Clifford Secretary. A committee reported in favor of the appointment of a committee of seven members to have full charge of the depositors' interests, with power to employ counsel and take such other steps as should be deemed necessary. This plan was adopted, and the following were named as the committee: Mayor James L. Compton of Perth Amboy; Charles K. Freeman, Deputy Collector of the Port of Perth Amboy; Peter Nelson, and Thomas Langan, of Perth Amboy, John Scully of South Amboy, Hubbard R. Yettmann of Tottenville, and B. M. Little, Treasurer of Woodbridge Township. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chair or the Committee of Seven.

The bank building was a busy place all day. Depositors of the Savings Institution, which used the same offices and did business over the same counter as the Middlesex County Bank, presented their books for comparison. No material differences are said to have been found.

Valentine, the Cashier whose stealings broke the bank, is still in the county jail at New Brunswick. He may not be removed to the State prison at Trenton until Monday.

Two lis pendens were filed yesterday against property at 310 and 312 West Fourth Street under attachments against the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy in favor of the National Park Bank for $31,508, and Henry B. Thomas for $1,000. It was stated that the property had been conveyed to the bank on May 11, 1898, by George M. Valentine, the defaulting cashier. The deed was not recorded until Jan. 20, 1899.

Fatally Hurt by a Third Avenue Car.

George Bennett, seventy-seven years old, a patent medicine dealer, living at 2,308 Second Avenue, was knocked down and injured by a Third Avenue cable car at Twentieth Street yesterday noon. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said he would die. The man was trying to cross the avenue from the west side behind a south-bound car. He did not see a north-bound car coming, and stepped directly in front of it. Gripman George E. Helmer of 1,079 Third Avenue saw the man step out on the track and tried to bring the car to a stop, but was too late. The fender hit him, knocking him several feet. The man's head struck the pavement and his skull was fractured.

Discharged Newark Rabbi Sues.

NEWARK, July 20.—The Rev. Joseph Segal, until last May the rabbi of the Congregation B'nai Abraham, has begun suit against the trustees for $30,000 for breach of contract. He asserts that his contract was for three years ending Jan. 1, 1901, and that the trustees discharged him without cause. Rabbi Segal had some trouble recently because his daughter Rose went to live at the home of John M. Reiner in Elizabeth.

Appraiser Wakeman Will Not Resign.

"I have no intention of resigning the office of Appraiser of the Port of New York," said Wilbur F. Wakeman to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, last night. "I have seen the reports to the effect that I will resign, but I can assure you they are absolutely without foundation. Pay no attention to them."

Cigarette Ordinance Approved.

The ordinance offered by Alderman Glick to forbid the sale of cigarettes to boys under eighteen years of age was considered at a meeting of the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday and approved. It will be reported at the next meeting.

More Ahearn Act Claims.

James Mitchell has filed with the Controller a claim for $6,000 for expenses incurred in defending himself against charges while Fire Marshal. A similar claim for $625 is filed by the widow of Patrolman Michael J. Howard. The total of claims filed to date under the Ahearn act is $295,822.

HELPING TAMPA STRIKERS.

Cigarmakers in Cuba Send Money, Hoping to Indirectly Benefit Their Home Industries.

HAVANA, July 20.—At a meeting of cigarmakers held at Bejucar, Province of Havana, to-day, it was decided to subscribe 5 per cent. of the earnings of all present for the benefit of the strikers at Tampa, Fla. Other cigar-manufacturing centres intend to follow this lead until a sufficient amount has been subscribed to keep all the strikers on full pay as long as it is necessary, the intention being not only to aid the strikers but to bring extra business to the cigar-making industry here.

It is claimed that the owners of many factories desire to see the strike continued, and will subscribe liberally to the fund for the support of the men who are out in Tampa, believing that much of the business which was lost to them during the war can be brought back if the strike is maintained for a sufficient length of time, and they will do all in their power to prevent the defeat of the strikers.

A SEA CAPTAIN MURDERED?

Sailors of a Missing Schooner from Havana Arrested in Spain.

HAVANA, July 20.—The schooner Gallite cleared from this port in April last for report in Pinar del Rio Province, but never reached her destination. Her Captain, at the time of sailing, had in his possession the sum of $6,000, and was accompanied by his nephew, an eight-year-old boy.

The disappearance of the schooner has never been satisfactorily explained, but in May a rumor reached Capt. W. L. Pitcher, Superintendent of the Department of Corrections here, that four colored sailors, accompanied by a white boy, were squandering money in the city. Steps were taken for the arrest of these men, but before they could be taken into custody they disappeared.

An investigation was begun, and it was proved that the negroes in question had been aboard the missing schooner when she sailed, but had returned the next day in a small boat, explaining to their friends that the schooner had gone down in the night during a severe storm and the Captain had been lost. The men finally took passage for Spain, taking the boy with them. Upon learning of this, Capt. Pitcher cabled to San Juan de Puerto Rico, at which port the vessel on which they sailed was to touch, requesting the authorities to take the men into custody upon their arrival there.

One of the negroes, who had acted as mate of the Gallite, and the boy left the vessel at Ponce and embarked upon another ship for Spain. Consequently only three of the party were arrested at San Juan.

To-day Capt. Pitcher received a cable message, through Señor Sagrario, the Spanish Consul General, here, advising that Vigo, the mate, and the boy, had been arrested at Ferrol, Spain, and were held subject to requisition from Havana.

DO NOT WANT USELESS GUNS.

Ordnance Bureau Desires to Dispose of All Obsolete Cannon.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Bureau of Ordnance has taken steps to relieve the coast of this country from the large accumulation of obsolete ordnance that has been piling up ever since the change in ordnance construction from cast iron to steel guns. It is worth less as junk than the cost of removing and breaking it up.

The Secretary has been asked for authority to condemn and sell it, and if no bids are made the great guns and carriages will have to be destroyed at Government expense. There are also large quantities of obsolete ordnance stores, which it is hoped will be disposed of at the same time.

MORE VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

The President Has Appointed Several Captains and Lieutenants.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The President has made the following appointments in the volunteer army:

CAPTAINS.

James S. Butler, formerly Captain Company I, Second Mississippi.
Edward C. Carey, Lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry.
William F. Meeks, Captain Seventy-first New York Volunteers.
Charles A. Reynolds, Captain Company I, Tenth Ohio Volunteers.
Frank G. Russell, Major First Territorial Regiment.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

F. O. Densmore.
Percy Hawkins, Captain First Ohio.
Virden G. Peckenpaugh, Lieutenant Fifth Illinois.
Carroll Powers of Second Kentucky Volunteers.
James R. Ash, Lieutenant Third Kentucky.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

James D. Danner, Eighth Pennsylvania.
H. J. McKenney, private, Fifth United States Volunteer Signal Corps.

The number of enlistments yesterday were 451, making a total of 3,129. The Thirty-first Regiment still leads with 690 men.

Capt. Meeks Served at Santiago.

Capt. William F. Meeks, who has been appointed to a Captaincy in one of the new volunteer regiments, was Captain of Company I of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers during the Spanish-American war. He took part in the battles before Santiago, and was popular with his men. After the regiment returned home Capt. Meeks, with Capt. Bleecker, made statements reflecting on the valor of Col. Downs, Lieut. Col. Smith, and others of his superiors. Lieut. Col. Smith preferred charges under the National Guard regulations against Capts. Meeks and Bleecker, and a court of inquiry was appointed to make an investigation. The accused officers pleaded guilty to the charges, and they were reprimanded. Subsequently Lieut. Col. Smith was tried before a court of inquiry on the charges made by Capts. Meeks and Bleecker, and as a result he was ordered before a board of survey for retirement.

Alger Says All Officers Are Chosen.

ALBANY, July 20.—Gov. Roosevelt is in receipt of a letter from Secretary of War Alger dated July 18, in which it is stated that all commissions for volunteer officers have been filled or provided for. This is evidently done to check the rush of applicants for commissions from all over the country.

The Newark Arrives at Mollendo.

LIMA, Peru, July 20.—The United States cruiser Newark arrived at Mollendo to-day on her way to San Francisco.

BOY KILLED BY HIS OWN GUN.

Death of Young Walter Hart the Sad Ending of the Outing of Three Mount Vernon Lads.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 20.—On Monday of this week Walter Hart, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hart, of Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, and grandson of the late William Hart, the landscape artist, together with two sons of ex-Mayor Brush of this city, went into camp on a farm belonging to Dr. Brush, on the hills, near Bedford, Westchester County. Walter Hart was seventeen years old, and the oldest of the three lads, and for that reason he was appointed by Dr. Brush to act as Captain of the little party.

This evening about 8:30 o'clock a telephone message was received at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hart that their son was dead. News was received later to the effect that young Hart, while climbing a stone fence with his gun, by some accident discharged the weapon, blowing the top of his head completely off.

Mr. and Mrs. Hart were away from home when the news came, but were sent for, and on their return found ex-Mayor Brush, father of their son's two companions, before the house in his carriage. Mrs. Hart, seeming to divine some disaster, fell fainting on the sidewalk, and has remained in a semi-conscious condition ever since.

An undertaker has gone to Bedford for the body of young Hart, which is expected to reach here to-morrow morning.

Bullet That Killed Dog Hit a Man.

Mrs. Mary Walsh of 179 First Street, Jersey City, informed Policeman Cox last night that a stray dog had bitten her son, Thomas, six years old, on the leg. The officer shot the dog. The bullet, after passing through the dog's head, struck the sidewalk and was deflected upward. It struck James McCartin, twenty-one years old, of 318 Warren Street, in the left knee, inflicting a painful though not dangerous wound. He was taken to the City Hospital.

NEWS OF THE RAILROAD

LARCHMONT CLUB'S RACES

The Oiseau Disabled by Running Into a Stake Boat.

O'SHIMA SAM BEATS POSSUM

The Syce Wins Again in the 51-Foot Class—The Acushla II. Left Far Behind—A Good Breeze.

Another race between the crack fifty-one-footers, the beating of the Maxwells' new Possum by the new O'Shima Sam, and the disabling of the Oiseau were the features of yesterday's yacht races at Larchmont.

A fresh northeast wind blew all day, and covering the same triangular courses as on the preceding days of race week, the yachts had a beat to the first mark, a run to the second mark with spinnakers to port, and a reach with the wind on the starboard beam home.

The Syce won again in the fifty-one-foot class, while the Acushla II. was badly beaten. The Hanan boys expect, however, that with a lighter suit of sails which has been ordered and some other changes, she will more nearly meet the expectations they have had of her.

The Irex moved up a class to race with Penguin, and on time allowance won. The Spindrift won over five others in the race-about class. Syce led over the line in her class at the start, and Penguin crossed before Irex. Possum got over first in the thirty-six-foot class, followed by O'Shima Sam and Acushla, in the order named.

In the twenty-five-foot knockabout class, Oiseau led over, but she reached the home mark on the first round two seconds after Momo, and in making a short turn ran into the stakeboat and stove her bow, necessitating her withdrawal from the race.

The times at the finish were as follows: Spindrift, 2:05:49; Mongoose, 2:10:05; Kantaka, 2:12:40; Momo, 2:15:11; Midge, 2:19:31; Volsung, 2:20:21; Thelga, 2:21:47; Disoris II., 2:29:03; Syce, 2:55:37; Kestrel, 3:07:44; Acushla II., 3:15:54; Penguin, 3:32:39; O'Shima Sam, 3:35:30; Possum, 3:37:28; Irex, 3:41:40, and Acushla, 4:24:20.

The summary follows:

SLOOPS—CLASS K. SPECIAL.

Start, 11:40 A. M.

Name and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50.86	3:15:37	3:15:37
Kestrel, J. B. Mills	48.37	3:27:44	3:27:44
Acushla II., W. and A. Haven	50.15	3:35:54	3:35:54

SLOOPS—CLASS CABIN TRUNKS.

Start, 11:40 A. M.

Penguin, G. Brighton	48.94	3:52:39	3:59:39
Irex, C. Meyer	42.90	4:01:40	3:59:25

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

Start, 11:45 A. M.

Possum, H. W. Maxwell	35.00	3:52:28	3:52:28
O'Shima Sam, J. T. Pratt	34.81	3:50:30	3:50:30
Acushla, C. T. Wells	34.00	4:39:20	.....

KNOCKABOUTS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 11:50 A. M.

	Length. Time.	
Diseau, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	25.00	Disabled
Momo, C. H. Crane	25.00	2:05:11

KNOCKABOUTS—21-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 11:50 A. M.

	Length. Feet.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Indianola, L. R. Alberger	21.00	Not timed.	
Mongoose, S. Ford	21.00	2:20:05	2:20:05
Spindrift, S. C. Firie	21.00	2:15:49	2:15:40
Kantaka, G. J. Brush	21.00	2:22:40	2:23:40
Midge, F. W. Boyer	21.00	2:29:31	2:29:31
Thelga, A. P. Thayer	21.00	2:31:47	2:31:47

CABIN CATS.

Start, 11:55 A. M.

Dosoris II., G. P. Vail	29.75	2:24:03	2:24:03
Volsung, De Forest Brothers	28.70	2:15:21	2:14:03

THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

The General Orders for the Annual Cruise in August Issued—New Members Elected.

The fourth general meeting of the New York Yacht Club was held yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's, in Beaver Street. Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, and S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, were among the officers present, the Commodore presiding.

The general orders for the club's annual cruise were read, and are as follows:

Monday, Aug. 7, the squadron will rendezvous at New London. At 4 P. M. there will be a meeting of the Captains on board the flagship.

The programme for the cruise, weather permitting, will be as follows: Tuesday, Aug. 8, New London to Gardiner's Bay; Wednesday, Aug. 9, Gardiner's Bay to Newport; Thursday, Aug. 10, Newport to Vineyard Haven; Friday, Aug. 11, the squadron will remain at anchor in Vineyard Haven; Saturday, Aug. 12, Vineyard Haven to Newport; Sunday, Aug. 13, the squadron will remain at anchor at Newport; Monday, Aug. 14, races off Newport for the Astor Cups; Tuesday, Aug. 15, races off Newport.

Wednesday, Aug. 16, there will be a meeting of the Captains on board the flagship at noon.

During the cruise there will be the usual races for the Owl and Gamecock Colors, and a race for naphtha launches.

The Regatta Committee will furnish details for the runs from port to port and for all other racing events. Captains are requested to provide their vessels with the New York Yacht Club night signals, and also to send to the Commodore a list of the names of their guests.

The Commodore will be pleased to receive informally the Captains and their guests on board the flagship any evening while in harbor from 9 to 11 P. M.

The Regatta Committee, Mr. Kane said, would issue detailed instructions for the squadron runs in the course of a week.

The following new members were elected: Herbert W. Hanan, Charles Osgood, William S. Fanshawe, William G. Warden, Henry D. Howland, William Hadwin Ames, W. P. Lowe, Postmaster P. V. Mohun, United States Navy; Naval Constructor J. J. Woodward, United States Navy; Edward R. Bacon, W. D. Hatch, the Hon. Benjamin T. Cable, George Arents, Jr., Albert O. Brown, Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence, Robert P. Lindeman, H. R. Reed, George G. Haven, Jr., Evans R. Dick, Carl Eglinger, George Peabody Eustis, Nelson C. Thrall, William Skinner, Jr., and H. C. Graef.

After the election of members it was announced that there was another list of candidates for membership, who, it was desired, should be elected before the annual cruise, but, as the names had not been posted for the time required before action may be taken by the Membership Committee, their names could not be presented for election by the club. It was decided, therefore, to adjourn the meeting until Aug. 3, when these additional names will be presented.

THIRTY-FOOTERS AT NEWPORT.

Pembroke Jones's Carolina Leads Eight Competitors in the Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 20.—The thirty-footers raced over the Beaver Tail course this afternoon, with a good breeze from the southeast. The start was at 3:38. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:53:34	1:55:34
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:34:00	1:56:00
Hera, Ralph N. Ellis	5:34:32	1:56:32
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	5:35:06	1:57:06
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:36:24	1:58:24
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:37:02	1:59:02
Follywog, A. H. Paget	5:37:39	1:59:39
Veda, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:37:59	1:59:59

The second and last race in the series of races between the sloops Awa and Nymph occurred yesterday afternoon over a twenty-mile course in Narragansett Bay, and the Awa for the second time beat the Nymph. The time was four and a half minutes over time allowance. The Awa, in winning this race, wins the trophy.

Yachts in the harbor this evening were steamers American, Osprey, Indolent, Palmer, Jessie, Ibis, Intrepid, Sultana, Enterprise, Elreba, and Narada.

Sloops—Queen Mab, Gypsy, Columbia, Titania, Awa, Nymph, Navahoe, Defender, Carmita, and Woodmansie.

Schooners—Ingomar, Emerald, Sylph, and Esperanza.

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS.

Fischer and Paret Win Their Games in the Semi-Final Round.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 20.—The New York State championship lawn tennis tournament was continued here to-day at the Sedgwick Farm Tennis Club, and an enthusiastic crowd watched the players. The feature of the day was the semi-final round of the championship singles. The two New York experts, Fischer and Paret, were opposed by Little and Jenney, the present and the former champion of Princeton. Paret found little difficulty in disposing of Jenney, but Little worried Fischer considerably in the first set. After that the metropolitan champion won about as he pleased.

The crack local team, Jenney and Lewis, a Princeton-Yale combination, caused considerable enthusiasm by winning the second set in the semi-final round of the championship doubles from Paret and Little. The visiting experts proved too strong for them, however, and won out in the third set after quite a close struggle.

To-morrow Fischer and Paret will meet in the finals of singles, while on Saturday the winner will meet Champion Whitman for the State championship and challenge cup. The finals of doubles and handicap singles will also be played on Saturday. The day's score follows:

Championship Singles.—Semi-final round. E. P. Fischer beat R. D. Little, 8—6, 6—2; J. P. Paret beat A. D. Jenny, 6—3, 6—0.

Championship Doubles.—First round. E. P. Fischer and W. C. Grant beat J. H. Torrey, Jr., and W. F. Couper, 6—1, 6—1; A. C. MacMaster and Parke Wright beat Harry Burdick and Huntington Lewis, 6—3, 6—2; A. D. Jenney and Howard Lewis beat L. J. Grant and M. H. Northrup, Jr., 6—0, 6—0.

Semi-Final Round—J. P. Paret and R. D. Little beat A. D. Jenney and Howard Lewis, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

Handicap Singles.—First round. Huntington Lewis, (half 15,) beat Howard Lewis, (owe half 15,) 6—3, 6—2; George Wagner, (scratch,) beat Parke Wright, (scratch,) 6—4, 6—2.

Second Round—A. D. Jenney, (owe 15,) beat E. P. Fischer, (owe half 40,) by default; Huntington Lewis, (half 15,) beat Harry Burdick, (scratch,) 6—3, 6—2; R. D. Little, (owe 15,) beat J. P. Paret, (owe half 40,) 6—2, 6—2.

CHESS TOURNAMENT GAMES.

Following are the scores of some of the games as played in the final rounds of the London international chess tournament:

PHILIDOR'S DEFENSE.

Cohn. White.	Blackburne. Black.	Cohn. White.	Blackburne. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	28. Q—Q4	QxQ
2. Kt—KB3	P—Q3	29. KtxQ	Kt—B7ch
3. P—Q4	B—Kt5	30. K—Kt	KtxP
4. PxP	Kt—Q2	31. Kt—Kt5	P—B3
5. PxP	BxP	32. KtxP	Kt—Q3
6. Kt—B3	KKt—B3	33. P—QR4	K—B2
7. B—K2	Castles	34. P—R5	P—B4
8. B—KKt5	P—KR3	35. K—B2	K—K3
9. B—K3	R—K	36. K—K3	K—Q4
10. Kt—Q2	BxB	37. K—Q3	P—B5ch
11. QxB	B—Kt5	38. K—K3	P—KKt4
12. P—B3	Q—B2	39. P—B3	K—B4
13. Castles	QR—Q	40. P—Kt4	K—Q4
14. QR—Q	BxKt	41. K—B3	K—K3
15. PxB	Kt—Q4	42. K—K3	K—K4
16. Kt—Kt	KtxB	43. P—R3	K—Q4
17. QxKt	P—KB4	44. K—B3	K—K3
18. Q—B2	PxP	45. K—K3	K—K4
19. PxP	Kt—B3	46. K—B3	K—Q4
20. Kt—Q2	Kt—Kt5	47. K—K3	K—B4
21. Q—K2	Q—B4ch	48. K—B3	P—Kt3
22. R—K	Kt—K6	49. P—R6	P—Kt4
23. Q—B2	R—KB	50. K—K3	K—Kt3
24. Kt—B3	QxP	51. K—Q4	KxKt
25. RxR	RxR	52. K—B5	KxP
26. R—K	R—Q8	53. Resigns.	
27. RxR	KtxR		

GIUCCO PIANO.

Schlechter. White.	Lasker. Black.	Schlechter. White.	Lasker. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	13. QxKtP	R—B
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	14. KtxKt	Q—B3
3. B—B4	B—B4	15. KR—Kch	K—Q
4. P—B3	Kt—B3	16. QxQch	RxQ
5. P—Q4	PxP	17. R—K2	P—KR3
6. PxP	B—Kt5ch	18. QR—K	P—B3
7. Kt—B3	KtxKP	19. R—K8ch	K—B2
8. Castles	BxKt	20. Kt—R7	R—B2
9. P—Q5	Kt—K4	21. R—R8	P—Kt4
10. PxB	Kt—B4	22. QR—K8	B—Kt2
11. Q—Q4	P—KB4	23. Resigns.	
12. B—Kt5	KtxB		

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Blackburne. White.	Maroczy. Black.	Blackburne. White.	Maroczy. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	25. B—Kt5	BxB
2. P—KKt3	P—K3	26. KtxB	B—Q4
3. B—Kt2	Kt—KB3	27. Q—K5	R—Q
4. Kt—Q2	P—B4	28. R—Q2	R(B6)—B
5. P—K3	Kt—B3	29. R—K	PxP
6. Kt—K2	Q—Kt3	30. Kt—K6	BxKt
7. PxP	BxP	31. QxBch	Q—Q2
8. Kt—Kt3	B—K2	32. RxQ	R—B6
9. B—B3	Castles	33. P—R3	P—Kt4
10. Castles	R—Q	34. R(Q2)—K2	K—Kt2
11. Q—K2	P—K4	35. R—QKt6	R(Q)—KB
12. P—KR3	B—K3	36. R—K7ch	R(B)—B2
13. R—Q	QR—B	37. R(K6)xP	RxR
14. K—Kt	P—QR4	38. RxRch	K—Kt3
15. P—QB3	P—R5	39. P—Q5	P—Kt5
16. Kt(Kt3)—Q2	P—K5	40. P—Q6	R—Q6
17. P—KB4	PxP c. p.	41. K—R2	P—R4
18. KtxP	Kt—K5	42. P—Q7	K—Kt4
19. P—Kt4	P—Q4	43. R—K4	RxQP
20. Kt—Q4	KtxKt	44. R—R2	K—R5
21. KPxKt	R—B	45. R—K4	R—Q7ch
22. Kt—Q2	PxP	46. K—Kt	P—R7ch
23. BxKt	PxB	47. K—R	K—R6
24. KtxP	R—B6	48. Resigns.	

RUY LOPEZ.

Tschigorin. White.	Janowski. Black.	Tschigorin. White.	Janowski. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	16. Q—B4	PxP
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	17. Kt—K4	Q—B5
3. B—Kt5	Kt—B3	18. P—KKt3	Q—B4
4. Castles	KtxP	19. Kt—B5	P—Q4
5. P—Q4	B—K2	20. Q—B3	R—B3
6. Q—K2	Kt—Q3	21. R—Q2	P—Kt5
7. BxKt	KtPxB	22. Q—Kt3	R—K3
8. PxP	Kt—Kt2	23. Q—Kt7	QR—KB
9. R—K	Castles	24. QxP(B6)	Q—Kt4
10. Kt—B3	R—K	25. QR—Q	B—R6
11. Q—B4	Kt—B4	26. Q—Kt5	RxP
12. Kt—KKt5	BxKt	27. KtxP	Q—B4
13. BxB	QxB	28. P—KKt4	R—Kt7ch
14. QxKt	R—K3	29. Resigns.	
15. QR—Q	P—B3		

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

The Prize Winners—Scores of the Canadian Competitors.

BISLEY, July 20.—The principal event here to-day was the shooting in the second stage of Her Majesty the Queen's Prize. The conditions were ten shots at 500 yards and fifteen shots at 600 yards range, the winner taking a silver medal. At the first distance the Canadians scored as follows: Crowe, 49; Fleming, 44.

The Graphic Cup was won by Sergt. Dalgetty of the Northumberland Fusileers. Rennie of the Canadian team, also made the highest possible score, but in shooting off the tie Dalgetty won, adding fifteen to Rennie's thirteen.

The Gregory Prize was won by Cartwright of the Canadian team.

In the shooting for the Ladies' Prize Simpson, Canadian, secured the only highest possible score thus far made.

Sergt. Matthews of the Civil Service won the silver medal and the silver badge for the highest aggregate in the first and second stages of the competition for the Queen's Prize, having scored 218 out of a possible 230. The Canadian Bertram tied for second place, his score being 216. The scores of the other Canadians competing in this event were as follows: Crowe, 212; Fleming, 209; Huggins, 204; Wetmore, 199. Bertram's last two shots were an outer and a magpie.

In the competition for The Daily Telegraph Cup, seven shots at 600 yards, about a dozen highest possible scores were made. On the shoot-off three of the marksmen tied again, and the final result has not yet been decided. In this contest Robertson, Fleming, and Wetmore, Canadians, scored 34 each.

Col. McLean, one of the visiting Canadians, held a garden party on the clubhouse grounds to-day, and the affair was largely attended.

Miss Rowland Wins Fairfield Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 20.—A handicap sweepstake competition against bogy at the Fairfield County Golf Club to-day resulted in a victory for Miss Katherine Rowland, who was 8 down. Mrs. H. C. Hilliard was 10 down; Miss Ruth Baker, 11 down; Mrs. F. M. Freeman, 13 down; Miss Adams, 14 down; Miss Mason, 15 down; Miss Miester, 15 down; and Mrs. Palmer, 16 down.

Ladies' Day at Knickerbocker Field.

The first of the track and field games arranged by the Athletic Committee of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club as a feature of the series of weekly "Ladies' Day" entertainments, took place on Knickerbocker Field, at Bergent Point, yesterday afternoon. There were four events on the programme: The 100-yard run, won by C. H. Herche, time 10 4-5 seconds; putting the sixteen-pound shot, won by J. T. Mahoney, 34 feet 5 inches; the 880-yard run, won by J. F. Schrieger, time 2 minutes 4 4-5 seconds, and batting the cricket ball, won by J. T. Mahoney, distance 323 feet.

Cricket at Prospect Park.

There was an interesting cricket game at Prospect Park yesterday between teams of the Manhattan and Kings County Clubs. Kings County won by the narrow margin of 5 runs. The totals were: Kings County, 116; Manhattan, 111.

Elizabeth Bookkeeper Arrested.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 20.—Frederick E. Bent, the head bookkeeper of the Elizabeth Branch of the Swift Beef Company, was arrested last night charged with being $2,500 short in his accounts. He was released to-day on bail. Bent is fifty-five years old, and has held his present position fifteen years. He admits that mistakes may be found in his accounts, but declares that an investigation will establish his honesty beyond question.

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Maribert Easily Defeated Montanic in the Extra Event.

FINISHED FIRST IN A CANTER

Reported that Jockey Maher and W. C. Clark Are Reconciled—Prejudice Won the Distaff.

Of all the stormy racing days Brighton Beach has known this season, yesterday was the stormiest, for there were so many matters for the racegoers to gossip over that one was not thoroughly discussed before another was broached.

First of all, there was the rumor that matters had been amicably settled between W. C. Clark and Jockey Denny Maher, and this news caused quite a sensation and started the wiseacres questioning how it had been brought about. Mr. Clark declared shortly after the Suburban that he would keep Maher on the ground for the full two years of his contract, for causing Banistar to be left at the post in the Suburban, and it was thought even after the jockey had been exonerated of intentional wrongdoing by the Stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club meeting, that Mr. Clark would keep his word. It was said yesterday that a wealthy owner is anxious to engage Maher to ride for him and had approached Mr. Clark on the jockey's behalf. Mr. Clark, however, refused to say whether or not this was so, but he intimated that by Saturday the matter would be settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Then there was the "Pittsburg Phil" case, which the gossips discussed at length. The plunger on Wednesday became disgusted with the manner in which racing has been conducted at Brighton Beach, declared that some jockeys were not riding to win, but in the interests of the bookmakers, and said that he was done forever with the game at Brighton Beach. He was at the track yesterday for the sole purpose, he said, of paying the $21,000 he lost on Wednesday, and it was noticed that though he watched the races closely he did not put down a bet during the day.

But of graver importance to the gossips and to the racegoers in general was the extra race between Montanic and Maribert. This race was at three-quarters of a mile, $500 entrance fee for both starters, and $500 added by the association. The horses had met under the same conditions and with the same weights up on July 14, and when Montanic beat Maribert there was a lot of ugly gossip over the result. Some blamed Spencer for the ride on Maribert; some blamed Tom Welch, the colt's trainer, arguing that he had not sent him to the post in proper condition for a race, and the almost unanimous opinion was that in spite of his defeat Maribert was a better horse than Montanic.

A race under the same conditions as yesterday's it was thought would settle the matter definitely, and so it did. It proved conclusively that Maribert, properly ridden and in good condition, should have beaten Montanic as far as one could have thrown a stone, for yesterday's race was but a burlesque on sport, and Maribert won in a canter. Strangely enough, Montanic was made the warmest kind of a favorite, for even though Turner had been substituted for Spencer on Maribert, the most ardent admirers of the latter were afraid to back their judgment with their money. They feared that either Spencer or Welch or both might be vindicated by Montanic's repeating his victory, and they watched their choice's price grow from 7 to 5 to 5 to 2. Some of them even went so far as to accept the 1 to 3 offered against Montanic. When it came down to racing it was apparent at the start that the result would be, for one ran with his head up in the air ready and willing to race while he was being held in restraint while the other was doing his best to keep at the leader's flanks for even a quarter of a mile. Maribert was in front all the way, and the further the pair went the greater became his lead. He was so far in front at the head of the stretch that Turner eased him up, while Odom was trying to perform the impossible task of sending Montanic up to him. Maribert simply cantered home, and it would seem now as if an explanation should be in order from either Spencer, Welch, or the Stewards of the meeting to explain why the colt was beaten when he last met Montanic.

Two stake races, the Distaff for two-year-old fillies and the Babylon for three-year-olds, were on the card yesterday, but they did not bring out half the interest that some of the other events did.

Prejudice won the Distaff in clever fashion from Jugglery, while the favorite was far back, and Sky Scraper in a drive captured the Babylon from St. Clair. The second race, a handicap at a mile, was one of the most interesting of the day's events. Charentus, off in front, was ridden by Taral in a manner to make him show every ounce of speed, but at the last jump Cambrian nipped him out on the post by a head.

Her Ladyship captured the first race, Prince of Melbourne got the two-year-old handicap at three-quarters of a mile, after he had lost ten lengths by going wide on the turn to the stretch, and Dan Rice, a 1 to 6 favorite, won the seventh race.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, selling. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to the second and $25 to the third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 1-5.

1—Her Ladyship, J. L. Holland's b. f., by Duke of Montrose-Felipa, $900, 101 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Bullman)
2—Midwood, Green B. Morris's ch. c., 93, 9 to 5 and even.....(Mitchell)
3—Smoke, W. Showalter's ch. f., 84, 40 to 1.....(Crostwaithe)

Mynheer, 96, 15 to 1, (Michaels;) Vendig, 104, 4 to 1, (Odom;) Prestige, 112 to 1, (Gisbourne;) Ceylon, 95, 5 to 1, (O'Connor;) Spalden, 84, 60 to 1, (Phelan;) Vibo, 95, 200 to 1, (Coble;) Jamaica, 86, 30 to 1, (Dangman;) Lady Andrew, 96, 100 to 1, (Wilson;) Summer Girl, 90, 40 to 1, (A. Hewitt;) Elsie Skip, 110, 300 to 1, (Forbes;) Belle Haven, 98, 300 to 1, (Burns;) Frank Webb, 87, 150 to 1, (J. Burns;) Beverage, 87, 15 to 1, (R. Lewis;) Thermos, 92, 15 to 1, (J. Slack,) and Merry Wanderer, 84, 60 to 1, (Brennan,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile. Time—1:41.

1—Cambrian, W. H. Fleischmann's ch. c., 8 years, by Hindoo-Cambria, 107 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Odom)
2—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 5, 114, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Taral)
3—Grey Jacques, William Easton's gr. c., 3, 102, 8 to 1.....(Bullman)

Handcuff, 3, 100, 20 to 1, (Mitchell;) Glorian, 4, 120, 12 to 1, (O'Leary;) St. Callatine, 4, 112, 16 to 5, (Spencer;) Lady Madge, 97, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Christabella, 4, 93, 300 to 1, (Brown,) and Donald Bain, 3, 102, 3 to 1, (Mason,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a head; five lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Distaff Stakes, for fillies two years old. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $30 each, $10 forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 3-5.

1—Prejudice, J. W. Colt's br. f., by imp. Loyalist-Pride, 112 pounds, 13 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(O'Leary)
2—Jugglery, E. L. Shipsey's ch. f., by Hindoo-Balance II., 109, 60 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—Laureatea, R. C. Doggett's b. f., by imp. Laureatea-Garoga, 112, 20 to 1.....(Doggett)

Fond Hopes, 114, (Odom;) Indian Fairy, 109, 60 to 1, (O'Connor;) Flower of Gold, 112, 10 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Mollie Newman, 112, 70 to 1, (J. Gardner,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Babylon Stakes, selling, for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $30 each, $10 forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:27 1-5.

1—Sky Scraper, J. L. Holland's b. f., by Rey del Rey-imp. Mortar, $1,000, 99 pounds, 5 to 1 and even.....(Odom)
2—St. Clair, T. B. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., by St. Leonards-Paradox, 116, 11 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Roysterer, O. L. Richard's b. c., by Badge-Reel Dance, 104, 8 to 1.....(Mitchell)

A. N. B., 111, 11 to 10, (O'Connor,) and Diminutive, 94, 60 to 1, (Ryan,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length and a half between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15 1-5.

1—Prince of Melbourne, J. E. Madden's ch. c., by Bramble-Maid of Balgowan, 126 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Odom)
2—Plucky, Regina Stable's ch. c., 118, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Simms)
3—Shoreham, M. F. Dwyer's br. c., 116, 12 to 1.....(Doggett)

Ross Clark, 110, 100 to 1, (Bullman;) Posthaste, 114, 25 to 1, (Taral;) Mardelmo, 112, 50 to 1, (N. Turner;) Belgrade, 112, 40 to 1, (Spencer;) Avenstoke, 119, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Standing, 111, 11 to 5, (O'Leary,) and Gold Or, 114, 10 to 1, (Mitchell,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Special race for two-year-olds. By subscription of $500 each for starters, or $5 if declared out by 2 P. M. on Wednesday, July 19, with $500 added, all to the winner. Montanic and Maribert to start or no race. Good weather and track or no race. Six furlongs. Time—1:15 2-5.

1—Maribert, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. c., by imp. Albert-Miss Mary, 122, 5 to 2 and out.....(N. Turner)
2—Montanic, J. J. Eakins's br. g., by Montana-Walnut, 119, 1 to 3 and out.....(Odom)

Won in a gallop by two lengths.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49 3-5.

1—Dan Rice, Hayman & Frank's ch. h., 4 years, by Hanover-Jess, $1,000, 108 pounds, 1 to 7 and out.....(Odom)
2—Leando, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., 3, 100, 6 to 1 and 1 to 3.....(O'Leary)
3—Passaic, R. D. Earle's b. c., 3, 104, 40 to 1.....(Bullman)

Won in a gallop by three lengths; four lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, at 10 pounds below the scale. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
All Gold	112	Knightbanneret	112
Handicapper	112	John Fritz	112
First Whip	112	Battle Royal	112
Sakhrat	112	Praetorian	112
Elfin Conig	112	Lady Ruth	109
Dunblane	112	Lady Uncas	109
Kipling	112	Timely	109
Mynheer	112	Iliolio	109
Ten Candles	112	Decimal	109

Also eligible to start should any of the above scratch:

Reens	112	Lindemere	109

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1899; selling; weights 15 pounds below the scale. One mile and a quarter.

Latson	111	Snowdown	108
Maurice	111	Wolhurst	108
Twinkler	111	Trianan	108
Hanwell	111	Mariti	106
Bishop Reed	111	Dutch Skater	106
Marshall	111		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five and a half furlongs.

Barney F.	106	Eileen Daly	94
Shrove Tuesday	101	Belle of Orleans	92
Knightbanneret	98	Dessubridora	92
Oread	94	Pompadoura	90

FOURTH RACE.—Welter weight, for all ages; selling. Six furlongs.

Abuse	133	Big Indian	114
Tinge	125	Rare Perfume	114
Imperator	125	St. Lorenzo	114
Buffoon	122	Village Pride	109
Tabouret	120	Winepress	109
Theory	121	Florence Clark	104
Decide	117	Dolly Weethoff	104
Bona Dea	115		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; weights 7 pounds above the scale. Five furlongs.

Dan Rice	118	Tyrahena	96
Donation	110	Onondaga's Pride	96
Leando	104		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap hurdle race. One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles.

Premier	157	Sister Stella	139
Howard Mann	155	Article	139
Sanger	130		

HARNESS RACING AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 20.—To-day's races resulted:

Merchants and Manufacturers' Ten-thousand-dollar Stake for 2:24 class trotters, (unfinished yesterday.)

Royal Baron, b. h., by Baron Wilkes, dam Daisy Blackwood, (Spear) 13 13 7 1 6 1 1
Kingmond, b. g., by King Darlington, (March) 1 2 2 2 1 2 2
Sucss, g. g., by Superior, (McHenry) 10 1 6 12 2 3 4
The Queen, blk. m., by Chimes, (Geers) 9 3 1 5 3 4 3
Starmont, ch. g., (Wahl) 5 6 8 7 4 Dr.
Lady Wellington, ch. m., (Andrews) 11 4 8 3 7 Dr.
Dainty Daffo, blk. m., (Baldwin) 12 12 5 6 5 Dr.
Wilask, br. s., (Ecker) 2 5 11 10 Dr.
Escobar, br. h., (Miller) 3 8 13 9 Dr.
Bertha Lee, blk. m., (Laird) 4 9 4 11 Dr.
Dan Wilkes, ch. g., (Lawson) 7 7 9 4 Dr.
Chain Shot, b. g., (Laabs) 8 10 12 8 Dr.
Michael Strogoff, b. g., (McCarthy) 6 11 10 Dr.
Granite, b. g., (Foote) Dis.

Time—2:15¼; 2:11¾; 2:10½; 2:12¼; 2:10½; 2:12½; 2:13¾.

2:07 Class, Pacing. Purse, $2,000, (unfinished yesterday.)

Sherman Clay, ch. g., by Clay Dust, (West) 9 1 1 3 1
Pearl Onward, (McCarthy) 6 5 2 1 3
Egozen, (Critchfield) 1 6 8 8 8
Miss Logan, (Boucher) 4 2 3 2 5
Lady of the Manor, (Geers) 8 4 9 4 2
Charley B., (James) 2 9 4 6 6
Ananias, (Snow) 7 7 5 9 4
William Wallace Scribner, (Mull) 5 8 7 7 8
Royal B., (Sheldon, O'Neill) 3 3 6 5 Dr

Time—2:08¾; 2:07¼; 2:06½; 2:07½; 2:07¾.

2:27 Class, Trotting. Purse, $1,200.

Bel Esprit, b. g., by Bow Bells, (Miller) 1 1
Derby Lass, blk. m., (H. Sanders) 3 2
Black Robert, blk. h., (Chandler) 4 3
Corsican Belle, m., (Kirby) 2 4
David Harum, b. g., (James) 7 5
McAdams, ch. h., (Snow) 5 17
Lady Ethelyn, b. m., (Hart) 6 10
Princess, b. m., (Doble) 10 11
Pluck, b. h., (Rabould) 12 7
Fitzhugh Lee, blk. g., (W. Laird) 11 8
Lasso, b. g., (Geers) 8 12
Ed Winters, b. h., (Ames) 9 14
Hopper Grass, b. g., (Marbold) 10 11
Bert Herr, br. h., (Kelly) 17 9
Lou M., b. m., (Edwards) 16 13
Quetzel, b. h., (Newberry) 13 16
Kerolite, b. g., (McAvoy) 14 15

Time—2:12½; 2:12¼.

2:12 Class, Pacing. Purse, $1,200.

Edith W., b. m., by Ben Lomond, Jr., (Weidman) 9 1 1
Fannie Dillard, b. m., (F. Shank) 1 7 2
Little Frank, b. h., (Dwyer) 2 3 3
Will Leyburn, blk. g., (Wilson) 3 12 8
Lord Roseberry, b. h., (West) 12 8 4
Harry Omer, g. g., (Moon) 4 5 5
Donogh, b. h., (Curry) 5 4 6
Golden Prince, b. h., (Miller) 6 6 7
White Hose, ch. m., (Munson) 7 14 9
Fairview, b. g., (Critchfield) 8 10 12
You Bet, b. g., (McAvoy) 11 8 11
Lily of the Valley, b. m., (Mat

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TWELVE PAGES.

FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The man whom the President shall call to the War Department will have a hard task. To any one whom he ought to call, the taking of the task should in itself be a sacrifice; above all others this office should seek the man. Only one conscious of generous devotion to a duty, honorable indeed, but difficult, can meet its requirements. Such a man only would have the impregnable self-respect and the invincible independence that will be needed.

It would be well if he were an officer of good rank, high standing, thorough study, and actual military experience in the army of the United States. If his training includes expert observation of the organization and operations of European armies, so much the better. If it also includes experience in that part of the late war that has resulted in the work now before us in the Philippines, still so much the better. The Government needs, and, especially, the President, in his Cabinet, needs the aid and counsel of a man able to grasp the actual situation and to bring to bear upon it the ripened judgment and clear insight of the professional soldier. Whatever else may be required later, the present business of the War Department is war. Its head should be competent to advise what can and should be done, with the resources available, to establish the authority of the United States in the Philippines over such range as shall be practicable, and steadily to extend it to the best advantage of all the varied interests involved.

If to the capacity for this work the Secretary should add the qualities of an able administrator, with experience in large affairs, in the direction of great numbers of men, and in the successful prosecution of industrial enterprises, the Government would be fortunate. One of the first results that will follow the establishment of order in the Philippines is the renewal and extension of commerce. Since, for some time, the work of Government there will be military, and under the direction primarily of the Department of War, it would be a very great advantage should the head of the department be familiar with the larger elements and relations of business. It is not too much to say that years of relative failure may be the cost we should have to pay if our policy were not shaped so as to promote as rapidly and as far as possible the commercial development of the islands.

It has been suggested that the Secretary should be a lawyer. The need is by no means obvious. It is possible that an able lawyer would make certain contributions to the success of the Government not easily to be had from any other profession. But a military man of the highest type, who is an administrator and a business man of broad views and experience, and who is also an intelligent student of government and of politics in the best sense, would be of far more value than any lawyer we now recall. Such a man, who had fairly met the test of important civil duties, assumed solely in the interest of the public and not selfishly, would render very great service to the President and the country.

It will be said that this is the description of a man of rare and extraordinary qualifications, and it is.

But on the one hand no one will dispute the need of such a man, and on the other it is not impracticable for the President to name him. Clearly, he would be welcome to the Government and the Nation. Mr. McKINLEY has had no more important selection to make since he became President. He has it now in his power so completely to retrieve the error of the past as to win not merely forgiveness but gratitude. But for that purpose the best man only will be good enough.

CHICAGO PLATFORM DEMOCRATS.

Three gentlemen named BROWN, THOMPSON, and ABBOT, "acting as a committee created and authorized by the Chicago Platform Democracy of the State of New York," have addressed the National Democratic Committee and the wide, wide world, asserting with solemnity and earnestness that the Democracy of this State are ready to boil over with fervent enthusiasm for W. J. BRYAN, and would, in fact, so boil over but for RICHARD CROKER, who is sitting on the lid. The names of BROWN, THOMPSON, and ABBOT are nearly or quite unknown in New York politics—at least such vogue and repute as they enjoy are new and limited. The subject with which they make bold to deal is one of the most complex and baffling upon which the human mind has ever spent itself. The study of New York politics has driven men wild. Only the most daring and gimlet-minded of statesmen outside our borders have ever penetrated deeper than the exterior layers of the subject. To the members of the National Democratic Committee, except Mr. CAMPBELL, our politics are as hopelessly incomprehensible as the theory of the fourth dimension of space or the prosody of Mr. BLOODGOOD H. CUTTER. Yet BROWN, THOMPSON, and ABBOT imprudently affirm three propositions in a row about the present attitude of the Democrats of New York. First, they say that an overwhelming majority of the said Democrats enthusiastically favor the Chicago platform; second, that the small group of men who have seized the machinery of the party are opposed to that platform, and, third, that this little group of Tammany men cannot be made to let go of the machine.

We presume the last two propositions are true and capable of demonstration. We have never seen any satisfactory evidence that the Democrats of New York were enthusiastic about silver and the Chicago platform. We do not believe BROWN, THOMPSON, and ABBOT ever saw any such evidence. Party sentiment, if it is well defined and lively, commonly finds expression in State convention platforms. Bryanism has been excluded from New York Democratic platforms two years in succession. If the hearts of the New York Democracy beat warmly for BRYAN the party platform would certainly exhibit some sphygmographic reflection of their emotions.

The last previous occasion upon which New York Democrats have addressed the wide, wide world on the condition of their party was at the Chicago Convention of 1892. The entire Democratic delegation then joined in a signed statement warning the convention that by no human possibility could GROVER CLEVELAND carry the State of New York. With an insolent disregard of this presumably expert opinion the convention went ahead and nominated Mr. CLEVELAND, who exhibited his contempt for the delegation by carrying the State at the November election by a plurality of 45,000.

The convention of 1892 was in no mood to heed the opponents of Mr. CLEVELAND. The present Democratic National Committee is in sympathy with Messrs. BROWN, THOMPSON, and ABBOT. When those gentlemen ask the committee to cooperate with them in the effort to give to the suppressed Bryan sentiment in New York a fair chance to show how it can boil over they know that the committee will be disposed to give them help. But how? The anti-Bryan Democratic machine in this State is vexatiously regular. Mr. HILL attended to that three years ago. The delegation to the National Convention will shine with regularity. It cannot be dislodged save by revolutionary measures. It will sit in the convention and fight Bryanism. It will unite with any and all other delegations of like minds, of which there may be an inconvenient number.

The allocution of BROWN, THOMPSON, and ABBOT is really an admission that they and their Chicago Platform Democracy are without honor or influence in their own State, a little knot of the faithful in a vast multitude of unbelievers.

TWO VIEWS.

General Master Workman PARSONS is no better satisfied with the conduct and policy of the police as to the disorders attending the strike in Manhattan than he was with their course in Brooklyn. He says:

> The activity of the police, especially in the Second Division, in their violent treatment of the strikers without any provocation, proves conclusively the correctness of President VREELAND'S dependence upon them to settle this dispute. Instances have occurred to-day that fully convince the men what they may expect at the hands of the police.

One class of persons only have been treated severely by the police, those actually engaged in disorder and violence or trying to incite others to these offenses. If any of these were strikers, they deserved the treatment they got. They were, moreover, amply warned. It is a perfectly well-known fact in this city that in the suppression of disorder the police are prompt and thorough, both from the orders of the superior officers, from their own sense of duty, and from a well-justified instinct of self-preservation. This policy was rudely but clearly defined by Chief DEVERY:

> I have only one thing to say as to the treatment disorderly persons or strikers who contemplate violence will receive at the hands of the police. If the strikers or their sympathizers resort to violence, or there is any dynamiting or obstruction of streets, the police will have no mercy with them. I don't propose that there shall be any nonsense about these two strikes. Disorderly persons will have the tops of their heads taken off.

This is what Mr. PARSONS objects to. But if he is a man of any sense at all, he should know that Chief DEVERY'S policy is one of the greatest advantage to the workingmen themselves and most merciful to those who may be tempted to disorder. The workingmen, if they have any real grievance, or even if they are simply seeking, by stopping work, to make better terms with their employers, are very dependent on the support of public opinion. That support they cannot have when their own conduct is violent and disorderly, or when their strikes are accompanied by lawlessness on the part of their sympathizers. In preventing lawlessness by vigor at the outset the police are rendering a real service to the working class.

The public feeling on this point is perfectly clear and is entirely just. Life in any community would be made infinitely difficult, costly, and troublesome if the maintenance of order were not made as certain as possible. In this great city order is constantly exposed to grave risks on account of the large number of reckless, half-criminal, or wholly criminal persons who drift hither. The force provided to cope with disorder is relatively small. It excites the wonder, and often the distrust, of expert observers from other large cities. It is very efficient in this regard, and has long been so, but only because it makes up in swiftness, vigor, and discipline for its relative weakness in numbers. It is because our average policeman, whatever his faults may be, knows that in facing violence he takes his life in his hands, and acts with unflinching rapidity and completeness, that we owe the remarkable freedom of our city from serious disorder. In dealing with this danger the individual police officer and the whole force illustrate the American version of the poet's lines:

> Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just,
> And four times he who gets his blow in fust.

GOVERNMENT BY OPINION.

"The thunders of heaven are sometimes heard to roll in the voice of a united people," we took occasion yesterday to say at the end of an article celebrating, if we may say so, the enforced withdrawal of Secretary ALGER from the place from which he had defied the President to put him out. The quotation was made from a distant memory of Lord BROUGHAM'S "peroration" in behalf of the Reform bill. But the noblest and most durable tribute that has been made in English words to the irresistible might of public opinion, we should be proud to remember, is not British, but American. It is that famous passage in DANIEL WEBSTER'S speech on "The Presidential Protest," very nearly contemporaneous with Lord BROUGHAM'S, which begins with "Sir, this reasoning mistakes the age," and ends with "and wounds him with the consciousness of having outraged the opinion of mankind," or words to that effect. It is not without significance that this tribute should have been paid by an American orator. It is as true that Great Britain is ultimately governed by public opinion as it is true of the United States. But it is also still true, though every year it tends more and more to become untrue, that Great Britain is governed by the opinion of the "classes" and not of "the masses," while in the United States this division is still, we may be thankful to say, without force or even meaning. The American people has a "solidarity" which no other nation can match or approach, in spite of all the talk about "plutocracy." The plutocrats of one generation are not to be feared as injurious influences in the evolution of a great nation. It is the plutocrats whose power is fortified by enactment, by entail, by privilege, by social prestige and snobbery who threaten to obstruct the natural and normal development of a nation. And these things which Great Britain is slowly shaking off the United States has never had. There cannot be any real suspicion in the mind of any American that, in the things that touch him nearly, the government of his country is not really in his own power, and in the hands of men like him of whom he has only to persuade a majority that his will is righteous in order to make his will prevail.

This case of the late Secretary of War is immensely symptomatic. The man had, in effect and almost in terms, defied the people of the United States to put him out of the place he had bought and paid for. That is an attitude which no American citizen can possibly maintain with respect to public office. The simple fact is that the public disapproval of ALGER had mounted to such a degree and increased to such an extent that, as MACAULAY says in his history of a like situation, his predicament was such as only the best and bravest of mankind on the one hand or the worst and meanest on the other can possibly sustain. Mr. ALGER is not of the best and bravest nor is he of the worst and meanest. As the warm waves of public indignation or the cold waves of public disapproval rolled in upon him from every side, increasing daily in heat or in cold, and always increasing in weight and volume, he found that it was simply impossible for him to hold his ground against them. He brandished his contract under the nose of the President. He stood upon his bond, like Shylock. But it was all futile and hopeless, and all the time he must have inwardly felt it to be so. His only trust must have been in the chapter of accidents, that something would happen which would divert public attention from him, until this tyranny was overpast. But the hope was vain. Nothing came to his relief, and the hot waves of indignation and the cold waves of disapproval kept pouring in upon him, until he could endure their buffetings no longer, until he gasped and collapsed and succumbed. One cannot help feeling sorry for him. But all the same, it is an encouraging, it is an inspiring, lesson that no American citizen in public office can defy the opinion of his country.

CRIME AND CHARLANTARY.

We have long entertained the belief that Prof. C. LOMBROSO, an Italian person who has written many books on crime and criminals, was fully two-thirds charlatan and not over one-third scientist. Not many months ago we had occasion to expose the worthlessness of his statistics, reasoning, and conclusions in an article he had written about the prevalence of crime in his own country. There has just come under our notice another flagrant example of the loose and utterly unscientific methods of Prof. LOMBROSO.

In the August number of The Pall Mall Magazine there is an article by him entitled "An Epidemic of Kisses in America." We quote the introductory paragraph:

> The doughty deed of Lieut. HOBSON, who scuttled the Merrimac in Santiago Harbor, and freely risked his life in the bold project of locking the Spaniards in their own port, is fresh in the memory of all. We are told that when, after the war, the gallant sailor gave an account of his exploit at Vassar College, a lady who was at his lecture expressed a wish to kiss the hero, and her example was followed by all the ladies present. HOBSON subsequently lectured in all the leading cities of the United States, and in the course of his tour he was kissed by no less than ten thousand women!"

Thereupon this distinguished man of science proceeds to exhibit a lot of cheap erudition about the origin of kissing and to express some well-worn views about the behavior of crowds, "human emotions" tending to "intensify in direct ratio to the number of persons sharing them at the same time and place." He thus arrives at a truly Lombrosian psychologico-hysterical explanation of the behavior of the ten thousand American women who kissed HOBSON, and winds up with a fine anti-imperialistic adjuration to the American people.

If it had been true (1) that HOBSON was kissed by every lady present at his Vassar lecture; that (2) he lectured in all the leading cities of the Union; and (3) that he was kissed by more than ten thousand women the Professor's theories might be allowed to pass without comment. But none of these statements is true. LOMBROSO got them out of the American yellow journals. There was undoubtedly some public kissing of HOBSON, but not enough to demand the interference of the police or of LOMBROSO. The epidemic of kisses in America has no existence. It is a yellow invention.

But scientific men of sound methods who have any care for their reputations do not base their processes of reasoning on yellow newspaper stories. They require well authenticated facts. It is perfectly characteristic of the charlatan to count as fish everything that comes to his net. For his purposes a fake is as good as a fact.

We think men of science, neurologists, criminologists, penologists, and the like, have taken LOMBROSO somewhat seriously and have paid some attention to his books. No doubt his contributions to periodical literature will assist them to assign him to his true place.

SHAMROCK AND COLUMBIA.

The accounts of the performances of Sir THOMAS LIPTON'S yacht Shamrock, which will sail in October against the Columbia for the America's Cup, do not give any satisfactory grounds for estimating her abilities as compared with those of the American champion. Two races with the Britannia, the Prince of WALES'S cutter, have shown some interesting results, but so many elements, not properly set forth in the accounts, have surely entered into the production of those results that they teach us almost nothing. The art of reporting anything but speeches is little known in England, and the accounts of yacht races in the English papers are very meagre from an American point of view. It is very difficult to learn from them just how or why the Shamrock beat the Britannia.

Nevertheless, it appears that the new yacht is very much faster on the wind than her competitor. Of course it is stated that she outpoints Britannia by nearly half a point, but this may be accepted with the needful bag of salt. Britannia pointed as well as Vigilant, and neither Defender nor Columbia outpoints that yacht by more than an eighth of a point. But Shamrock beat Britannia six minutes in an eight-mile thrash to windward. That is remarkable work. Columbia, however, has gained as much as two minutes on Defender in a six-mile close-hauled reach, and Defender was from three to four minutes better in a ten-mile-to-windward stretch than Vigilant.

Yet, after all, these figures mean but little. If Shamrock and Britannia were doing eight knots an hour on the wind, then the lead of the former was large. If they were working in light airs, at say four or five knots an hour, it was not so surprising. The statement has been made in the cabled reports of the first race that Shamrock fairly ran away from Britannia when the wind fell light, but in the stories of the second race it is made to appear that when the breeze softened the Prince's yacht made a decided gain. No account of the canvas carried accompanies this statement, and consequently we are left to infer that perhaps Capt. HOGARTH did not fly any kites on the challenger. He elected to omit drawing light sails in the first race, actually sailing a broad reach without any jib topsail when he would naturally have carried his balloon.

He was undoubtedly holding back the challenger. He did not care to reveal her full powers so early in the season. But that only adds to our uncertainty as to her real speed. That she is a very fast light-weather yacht is a conclusion which comes inevitably from a glance at her lines, but is by no means fully proved by her first races with Britannia. Her lines, however, are so much like those of Columbia that we should all feel that our champion is at least the equal, if not the superior, of the challenger. When Greek meets Greek there will be a real yacht race, and perhaps the smartest skipper and better crew will win, and not the cleverer designer.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

—A circular issued by the Weather Bureau describes the recent Texan floods in great detail, but frankly admits that the science of meteorology is not yet sufficiently advanced even to begin an explanation as to why such torrents of rain fell in that particular region at that particular time. All through June the atmospheric conditions in the Brazos Valley were curiously calm and commonplace. The temperature was moderate, the barometer high and steady, and at no time was the wind more than a gentle breeze. Yet as much rain fell there within fifteen days as in average seasons falls in three months. Between June 27 and July 4 the precipitation at Brenham was 21.46 inches, and in dozens of hamlets on and near the river it ranged from 8 to 15 inches. The Brazos has a deep channel and is able to carry off so much water that floods along that river are very rare, but this year a channel ten times as capacious would not have been large enough. According to calculations published in a special bulletin of the Texas Section, Climate and Crop Service, the Brazos discharges into the Gulf of Mexico on an average annually during the months of April, May, and June 6,447,403,576 cubic yards of water. In this instance it has been required to carry off more than this amount of water in fifteen days. As a result the river spread over the lowlands till it was more than twelve miles wide. The flood moved southward very slowly, and it was fourteen days from the time when the crest of the flood was noted in Central Texas until it passed out into the Gulf. Prof. H. A. HAZEN of the Weather Bureau mournfully writes: "In seeking an explanation of such a very remarkable phenomenon, and so localized, we are forced to acknowledge a dearth of facts bearing upon the condition of the atmospheric strata which can produce such a downpour. The onward advance of a high pressure from the north caused winds from a northerly direction, which, impinging upon those from the south or southeast, caused some of the rain. Also the topography must have had some effect. It must be said that, after allowing for all the conditions, we still have a most serious difficulty in accounting for such rains which are analogous to so-called cloudbursts, about which almost nothing is known."

—M. CAMILLE FLAMMARION is regarded as an eminent astronomer by literary men, as an eminent literary man by astronomers, and as eminent in both astronomy and literature by the very large number of people who know little or nothing about either stars or books. He is, therefore, a somewhat important personage, and because of his importance the table-tipping, slate-writing, ghost-manufacturing fraternity has derived much comfort from the fact that for many years past M. FLAMMARION has been a believer in what, by an amusing misnomer, is called "spiritualism." But after half a century of interest in the cheap tricks of "mediums" this adroit wielder of pens and telescopes has suddenly developed a tendency to incredulity, and he now writes about "spirit manifestations" in a way that is deeply shocking to the manifestors. There is nothing novel in his new opinions, for they are simply those which the ordinarily logical and observant investigator of "spiritualism" reaches in fewer days than M. FLAMMARION took years. His faith in "communications" was destroyed in a queer way. He and M. ALLAN KARDEC united in the production of a book entitled "Genèse," which was supposed to record, among other things, some information on astronomical subjects coming straight from the late GALILEO GALILEI. The "medium" was M. FLAMMARION himself, and M. KARDEC set down what the dead Italian had to say. The latter talked glibly enough, but unfortunately he said that Jupiter has four satellites and Saturn eight. After the book was published living and unassisted stargazers discovered that each of the planets mentioned has one more moon than GALILEO gave them, and M. FLAMMARION made the not very difficult deduction that a spirit who knows no more than his "medium" is—nobody at all. Further reflection convinced him that the phenomena of "spiritualism" are always in closest concord with the ideas, convictions, and impressions of the people who produce them. He now admits that all his efforts to verify the identity of a spirit have failed, and that he has wasted a lot of valuable time.

—In some dedicatory verses, it will be remembered, Mr. KIPLING recently said:

> But you can handle a ten-inch gun
> That carries seven mile.

A critic down in New Orleans objects to this, and calls it really dreadful, since it comes from one who "is so fond of shaking technical details in our faces." For, declares this inconvenient person, ten-inch guns carry not "seven mile," but between ten or eleven, and this fact, he thinks, Mr. KIPLING knew and ignored just for the sake of making his line right. "He needed," we read, "a two-syllable word to fit the measure, and the only two-syllable numeral this side of thirteen is seven. He had to either use it or admit that he had fallen down on the poem, so without a doubt he pulled his hat defiantly over his eyes, stuck his brier-root pipe in the corner of his mouth, and established a new law in ballistics. The Captain must have been greatly surprised when he read the lines, and not being a poet, but only an honest sailorman, he probably thought that his gifted friend's range finder was out of order. I wouldn't give RUDYARD away in this cold-blooded fashion if he hadn't hammered us so unmercifully with his little old encyclopedia. I might add for his information that the record range of the world is 12½ miles, and that the shot was fired at Meppen, Germany, from a Krupp gun measuring only 9.45 inches in calibre." All of which is interesting enough in its way, and may be quite true, but then, wasn't it much more important that the line should scan than that it be in strict accord with the recorded gun tests?

—There isn't much use in searching further for a new and better name for the machine upon which the wretched word "automobile" has now been fastened, probably for all time, but ingenuity can still profitably be devoted to the manufacture of a name for the man who runs the automobile. That man, according to one of the technical journals, does not drive, and his work is something different and more than either steering or controlling. What, then, does he do, and what shall he be called? At present he is usually styled the driver, but that is obviously absurd. The limit of etymological criminality will be reached if he is denominated an "automobileman," for in that word three languages are combined in horrible union.

VIEW OF AN ANTI-IMPERIALIST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since you invite correspondence with your readers, whether agreeing with you or not, I am moved to write you in protest against your treatment of Mr. Atkinson and of the "anti-expansionists" in general.

Whatever views one may hold about the Philippine question, it seems to me that no one can deny that the treatment by the Administration and the imperialistic press of the "antis" has been entirely unwarranted—unwarranted because there is no reason, antagonistic to the welfare of this country, why the Philippine question should not receive the widest publicity and discussion without anybody being called either a "traitor" or a "seditious person," no matter what his opinions on the subject may be.

To be a traitor or a seditious person one must, I take it, hold opinions and perform acts harmful to the United States.

How, Mr. Editor, would dropping the Philippines hurt the United States? Please, which of our institutions has been attacked, what particular part of our country endangered, by Mr. Atkinson's pamphlets? I am asking for information. I should like to know. The denouncing of Mr. Atkinson in strong language has not enlightened me.

The whole Philippine question, so far from being vital to the welfare of this country and its Government, is absolutely foreign to it. An expansion policy of this kind has always heretofore been considered rather detrimental than otherwise to our country. At any rate, it is absolutely a new departure—a new policy which we are asked to go into for the first time in our history, and lo! to disapprove of it is to be a traitor, a Copperhead, and Heaven knows what not!

The charge, too, that the talk of the anti-imperialists "aids and abets the enemies of our country" is really almost ludicrous, is it not? Please, what enemies? Aguinaldo and the Filipinos are certainly not "the enemies of our country." They have never attempted to do our country the slightest harm; they are simply defending their own country, and our country is in danger from nobody that I can see.

One would really think from the tone of the imperialistic press and some of the acts of the Administration that this was a time of great public danger, that foreign troops were almost being landed on our shores, and that enemies were pressing us on all sides. Until we approach in a slight degree such a situation, is it necessary to shout treason and sedition at every disbeliever in the Philippine war? And is it necessary to curtail the freedom of speech in any way?

Opponents of a given policy are, unfortunately, never heard from so much as its advocates, but I tell you, Mr. Editor, there are thousands of good Americans who do not approve this Philippine business in the least, who cannot be deceived as to the real nature of this war by high-sounding appeals to patriotism, and who cannot be silenced by being called traitors. Until some serious effort has been made to test whether or not the Filipinos are capable of self-government—and I cannot see that any such effort has been made—this war is one of aggression and subjugation. Might is its only right.

Mr. McKinley is not sure that the country is ready to swallow such a dose. That probably accounts for his press censorship at Manila and for his not sending troops enough to carry out such a policy with a vigorous hand. JULIAN R. TINKHAM.
Upper Montclair, N. J., July 19, 1899.

The "1804 Dollar."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of July 17, in relation to "The Dollar Coined in 1804," your correspondent from Fishkill, Mr. Davidson, questions the veracity of my statements in a previous issue. For the information of the gentleman, I'd say that the "1804 Dollar," in the Linderman collection of 1888, was catalogued by me, and it was struck during the term of Dr. Linderman as Director of the Mint, together with many other coins and patterns. The Director had access to the dies, and ordered them struck for his personal collection; so his was not a "genuine 1804," but a restrike.
DAVID PROSKEY.
New York, July 19, 1899.

The Need of Good Salesmen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the army of salesmen who are seeking work by reason of trusts, I was speaking to the head of a store here which is a branch of the parent house in the West. He was trying in some manner to reach the retail trade and said the difficulty was to find capable salesmen. "We advertise for salesmen, and the 'bummest' lot of men apply that you can imagine. If you can send us salesmen who will fill the bill we will take all of 'em and there will be no quarrel as to their receiving satisfactory remuneration." And the work is selling coffees, spices, &c., to the retail trade. Capability. That's the word.
R. A. DIX.
New York, July 20, 1899.

Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our attention has been called to a special dispatch printed by you in your issue of July 13, from Austin, Texas, to the effect that the Texas Insurance Department had received unofficial information of the withdrawal of the Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, Germany, from the State of Texas. As this company has no intention whatsoever of withdrawing from the State, and as considerable inquiry has been made of us on account of the publication of this erroneous notice, we shall consider it a favor if you will kindly correct this news in as prominent a manner as it appeared first in your issue of July 13.
H. C. BUCHENBERGER,
Manager United States Branch of Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, Germany.
New York, July 20, 1899.

An Honest Confession.

From The Evening Post.

We devote several columns of our space to-day to a letter from our regular Manila correspondent, setting forth the results of an investigation which he made, at our request, of the charges of barbarity, looting, &c., contained in the private letters of soldiers which were published in this country several months ago. The inquiry was conducted with the sole object of ascertaining the truth, and we publish the results in the interest of the truth, though they differ materially with the estimate which we placed upon some of the letters at the time of their publication. * * * If we placed too much faith in the veracity and importance of some of the letters at the time of their publication, and thereby did injustice to the humanity and character of our soldiers, we regret it sincerely, for we should much prefer to believe that an occasional American soldier is a liar than to believe that the American Army is composed of barbarians.

NUGGETS.

In Kentucky.

"Did she marry him for his fortune?"
"No, she married him for his feud. He had a beautiful one."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Radical.

Stubb—Is old Kranker an anti-imperialist?
Penn—Well, I should say so. He actually wouldn't accept a royalty on his invention.—Chicago News.

Feeling Too Good.

The Populist—I see you mortgaged your farm last week.
The Uncertain Quantity—That's what I did.
"Well, when you goin' to jine us?"
"Not now, anyhow. I ain't spent the money yit."—Indianapolis Journal.

At The Hague.

From his seat on high Olympus the god Mars contemplated The Hague long and earnestly.
"Can you see your finish?" asked Jupiter, who, as the putative father of gods and men, took a passing interest in affairs.
"No," replied Mars. "At this distance I can see nothing but Mr. W. T. Stead."
Sometimes it happens that personalities become so large as to get in the way of tendencies.—Detroit Journal.

THE BIGLOW PAPER CRANKS.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

Some folks are always quotin' things that
dead men used to say,
To show that we're a-follerin' a wrongful
course to-day;
They git their "Biglow Papers" down and
read 'em to show how
We ought to be a-runnin' things and doin'
bizness now;
They take the doctrine of Monroe and fling
it in your face
And claim that it's the only thing to keep
us from disgrace;
George Washington's address they hold as
sacred gospel, too,
And tell us that it shows us plain jist what
we've got to do.

I don't purtend to know it all; we may be
goin' wrong,
But since the ones they're quotin' lived
we've sort of moved along;
As fur as I'm concerned, I think we've got
some good men still;
The scholars haven't all died off! What's
more, they never will!
And it's jist barely possible that men live
now who know
As well as Biglow did how things in our
time should go:
The world gits older every day; it's gittin'
wiser, too,
And dead men needn't show the way the
livin' should pursue.

Old Julius Caesar was a chap that knowed
his bizness when
He forded Rubicons and had his turn at
leadin' men;
But Washington he didn't fight the same
as Caesar fit,
And if he had I guess that we'd be under
England yit!
George knew the world was older and he
knew 'twas wiser, too—
He didn't wait until the dead should tell
him what to do;
He blundered on, strange as it seems, and
won his noble fight
Without no "Biglow Papers" that would
keep him headed right.

I don't set up to be a sage, but this I'll tell
you flat:
That when thero's argument about the biz-
ness that we're at
I don't git on the side of them who've nothin'
else to show
That they are right exceptin' what some one
said long ago!
This Biglow might have knowed a lot when
he was sloshin' 'round,
But I jist don't believe that all the great are
under ground:
The world gits older every day; it's gittin'
wiser, too—
Dead men cannot point out the way the
livin' should pursue.

GOLD IN ACTIVE CIRCULATION.

Treasurer Roberts Tells Maryland Bankers that More Gold Coin Should Have a Place in Commerce.

OCEAN CITY, Md., July 20.—Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, to-day delivered an address before the Maryland Bankers' Association, on "The Use of Gold." In the course of his speech, Mr. Roberts said:

"For the moment let us speak of gold, not as synonymous with all wealth, but of that metal in its use as coin. The theme has immediately interest by reason of the rapid and steady increase in the gold which passes into our currency. Since July 1, 1898, the gold in circulation has grown by $62,100,579, and the net amount in the Treasury, then $189,444,714, has become about $246,000,000—the highest figures in our annals.

"Such an increase in the yellow metal available for currency, with the demand real or alleged for additional circulation, gives vital form to the question, Why not add to the use of gold coin? Under existing laws the volume of United States notes is definitely restricted, while silver certificates cannot exceed the standard silver dollars in the Treasury, nor the Treasury notes run beyond the bullion held against them. The National banks while adding to their circulation $13,451,904 from July 1, 1898, to June, 1899, are now quite steadily drawing in their notes, making a reduction against bonds last month of $1,041,860, and thus far this month of $216,500.

"Practically, then, without new legislation, the only way to increase the currency is by the use of gold coin. Bullion may, for the purposes of the Treasury reserve, take the place of the product of the mint. Gold last year went into our circulation at the rate of more than $5,000,000 a month, and during June last the growth was $14,063,521.

"Obviously the question for bankers about gold coin is not—can you get it? but, will you use it? The problem is practical and immediate. The figures show that an affirmative answer has been rendered in considerable degree, with some protest doubtless, and more or less under the stress of necessity. The concession is to be made that in this part of the country prejudice exists against the actual handling of gold coin because of its abrasion, because of the danger of mistaking it for silver of like size, and in large sums because of its weight. But our fellow-citizens on the Pacific Coast prefer gold coin to paper and the bank tellers there insist that the former is more convenient in daily transactions. Those who travel in Europe testify also that the British sovereign, the French Napoleon, and the German double crown are in constant circulation in all countries, as is silver coin.

"While gold may be abraded in handling, pape s subject to hazards of its own. Recently paymasters in the Philippines asked for the shipment to them of coin instead of notes, because the ants of that country had almost utterly destroyed $300,000 in paper. Frequently the Treasury is called upon to examine and redeem notes nibbled and partly eaten by mice, and in part or wholly burned by fire. Only heavenly treasures does moth not corrupt, and abrasion or rodents wear not away.

"The stock of gold in the United States exceeds that in any country in the world, and is estimated to be $975,454,000, and is 50.03 per cent. of all our circulation and $12.81 per capita of our population.

"France, with the next largest stock—$810,600,000—exceeds us in its per capita, which is $21.06. The ratio of gold to all currency in Great Britain is 65.2 per cent., in Germany 65.36, and in France 59.82. The per capita in Great Britain is $11.01, and in Germany $12.78.

"Nowhere in all the world is the influx of the yellow metal so great, and nowhere does it go in so large a measure into the stock of money. Why not into actual circulation, into the marts of trade?

"We cannot doubt that Congress will at its next session put the Nation clearly, definitely, and permanently on a gold basis. Does not that mean more than that gold shall be our money of account? It must support than all forms of currency shall be exchangeable into that of the legal standard.

"More or less, and the more the better, gold coin must have place in our domestic circulation in order that it may be more and more introduced into the world's commerce as the assertion of American supremacy, and may in such wise fit in our new possessions to bind them to the Union with the most precious links known to mankind.

"Our financial system is an old homestead in which the family has grown up. It was never planned on the highest principles of architecture. A story here, a wing there, and an annex yonder have been added, as necessity has urged. Any new structure must be built on the original site, and we must live in the old house while any changes are in progress. We are to rebuild on a broader plan, with more solid foundations. Shall we not begin to reconstruct that system by laying for it the surest cornerstone, by underpinning it at once by real strength, proof against any peril, sufficient for the growth certain to come, the best which the wisdom of man has discovered, the very excellence of all finance, the metal which in all lands is the synonym of wealth—gold coin?"

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY

Hesitancy on the Part of France Because of Trade Competition.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Franco-American reciprocity negotiations have again assumed a critical stage, and as only three more days remain within which a treaty can be framed under the Dingley act, there is considerable anxiety as to the final success of the treaty. The conditions have entirely changed within the last few days, and whereas at one time the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, and the special reciprocity delegate, M. Charpentier, were quite desirous of closing the matter, it is understood they no longer show any anxiety in that direction. This is said to arise largely from an agitation which has begun in France against the treaty on the ground that it threatens to bring American goods in competition with French goods, and to throw out of employment many French workmen.

This unexpected opposition in France, appears to have induced the Government leaders to use much circumspection in closing the treaty. This in turn is finding expression in the negotiations here, and there is an unwillingness to grant the large concessions proposed at the outset. In particular it is understood that the authorities at Paris have made it clear that ten or twelve articles must not figure in the reductions, owing to the extent to which they would affect the agrarian interests of France. Whether the officials here will feel justified in concluding the negotiations in the face of this feeling on the part of the French authorities remains to be determined, and the answer to it will settle whether there is to be a treaty.

An unexpected phase of the negotiations has developed of late. This is that the American export of mineral oils, which is very heavy to France, at present receives the minimum rate in anticipation of the closing of a reciprocity treaty, but if the treaty fails the French Government will immediately apply the maximum rate. The difference in duty on this one product is said to amount to $5,000,000.

In case the present sharp differences are adjusted, the expectation is that the treaty will be signed on Saturday.

THE HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Syracuse Firm Bids Below the Appropriation Act Limit.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Bids were opened at New York yesterday for improving Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channels, New York Harbor, under the provisions of the last River and Harbor Appropriation act. The bids were: Morris & Cummings, New York, at 24¼ cents per yard, $4,944,309; Hughes Brothers & Bangs, Syracuse, N. Y., at 10 cents per yard, $2,040,540.

The River and Harbor Appropriation act provided for the deepening of these channels to forty feet, with a width of 1,200 feet, providing it could be done within an appropriation of $2,500,000. Bids were opened some time ago, but were largely in excess of the amount, and the engineers readvertised, with the result that a bid has been obtained for less than the amount named in the appropriation. If this bid is approved by the department, a contract will be made, so that work can begin within the next nine months.

AUTOMOBILES TO COLLECT MAIL.

Postal Officials to Ask Congress for Money to Supply Them.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Post Office Department officials expect to ask for an appropriation during the next session of Congress for the use of automobiles in collecting the mails at all first-class Post Offices.

The purpose is to ask permission to use the appropriation of $410,000 for horse hire allowance. The recent tests in Buffalo have satisfied officials here that they may be used to advantage.

PROGRESS IN ARBITRATION

International Inquiry Courts Scheme Still Awaits Action.

MAHAN MAINTAINS HIS POINT

Attitude of the United States and Great Britain on the Use of Explosive Bullets.

THE HAGUE, July 20.—The Third Committee of the International Peace Conference to-day adopted the thirty-four articles of the arbitration scheme, with the exception of the five clauses relative to International Courts of Inquiry, action on which awaits the result of instructions from the Roumanian and Servian Governments to their delegates.

An effort was made to obtain the substitution in Article 27 of the words "deem it useful" for the phrase "consider it their duty," but Mr. Holls, Secretary of the American delegation, and Dr. Zorn, one of the German delegates, vigorously defended the original reading, which was adopted unanimously.

The First Committee met to-day, and M. Van Karnebeck, representing Holland, submitted amendments to the report, omitting the prohibition clause from the first four points of Count Muravieff's circular, but expressing the desire that the remaining three points be made the subject of a formal convention.

A long discussion followed, after which the committee unanimously supported the prohibition of firing explosives from balloons. The delegates representing the United States and Great Britain voted together against the prohibition of the use of asphyxiating gases and explosive bullets.

Because unanimity was impossible, Capt. Mahan of the American delegation declared that he could not modify his views and that he would maintain his previous attitude. The American delegates explained that they voted with the British delegation on the subject of explosive bullets because they did not wish to modify their objection to any kind of restriction upon the production of war material.

Capt. Mahan and Sir Julian Pauncefote finally moved the suppression of the clause and proposing a formal convention upon the other three points of the Muravieff circular. This was agreed to, and the amended report will be submitted to the full conference to-morrow, when it will be decided whether the conclusion of a convention upon the three disputed points is possible. A fresh convention for adapting to naval warfare the Geneva Convention of 1864 will also be submitted to the conference to-morrow.

CAPT. MAHAN'S ARGUMENT.

Declares Asphyxiating Shells Far Less Inhuman than the Employment of Submarine Boats.

LONDON, July 21.—The Times's correspondent at The Hague says that Capt. Mahan, United States Navy, (retired,) one of the American delegates, to-day reiterated his argument that the use of asphyxiating shells was far less inhuman than the employment of submarine boats and other methods of destruction which are still permitted.

According to the correspondent, Capt. Mahan said:

"We would do much to secure unanimity; but we cannot deny our conviction, nor can we admit as true what we believe to be contrary to reason.

"We hold that it is better to be right by ourselves than to be wrong unanimously."

In an interview had with him later Capt. Mahan remarked that the use of expanding bullets was a question belonging to the province of Capt. Crozier of the Ordnance Department, United States Army; but he thought the definition adopted by the first commission was wanting in precision. It applied to details instead of adopting a principle, as Capt. Crozier proposed.

MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

Czar to Join Kaiser at Wiesbaden in Early August.

BERLIN, July 20.—Various rumors are current here regarding the projected meeting of the Emperors. It is stated that Emperor Nicholas will meet Emperor William at Wiesbaden on Aug. 5.

A rather improbable story is in circulation to the effect that at the instigation of the Czar a meeting of all the Continental sovereigns will be held at Paris during the exhibition next year as a sort of continuation of the International Peace Conference.

DEWEY ON DISARMAMENT.

Reported to Have Said He Expected No Developments from the International Peace Conference.

VIENNA, July 20.—In the course of an interview had with him by a representative of the Neue Freie Presse to-day, at Trieste, Admiral Dewey declared that he expected nothing to develop from the International Peace Conference at The Hague. He said:

"Who is to disarm first? The experiment was tried in the United States, and look what it cost us to get ready in time and how we had to fear the issue. We now think differently, and are building forty men-of-war. We shall not be taken by surprise and found unprepared again; and it is hard to believe, in view of our terrific exertions, that the other powers will abandon the advantage of their armaments and give them up."

VERSAILLES JUDGE PUNISHED.

Suspended for Communicating a Dreyfus Document to Newspapers.

PARIS, July 20.—The Court of Cassation has suspended M. Grosjean, the Versailles Judge, for two months for communicating to newspapers a document concerning the Dreyfus case.

CHILE'S DISASTROUS STORM.

Wheat Crop Destroyed and Damage Estimated at 6,000,000 Pesos.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, July 20.—The storm mentioned in the dispatch to The Associated Press on July 18 still continues.

The damage to railways and bridges is estimated at 6,000,000 pesos. The wheat crop, it is believed, has been completely destroyed.

TOWN IN RUSSIA BURNED.

Seven Lives Lost and All Inhabitants Rendered Destitute.

BERLIN, July 20.—Advices received here announce that the town of Dobejhi, in the Government of Volhynia, Russia, has been destroyed by fire.

Seven persons lost their lives in the conflagration, and the surviving inhabitants have been rendered destitute.

GERMAN EMPRESS'S INJURY.

Bone in Her Limb Broken—Her General Condition Satisfactory.

BERLIN, July 20.—The accident to the Empress on Tuesday last was more serious than at first stated. One of the bones in the lower part of her Majesty's leg was broken.

The swelling is decreasing and the general condition of her Majesty is satisfactory. Complet recovery, however, can scarcely be expected before six weeks.

The accident to the Empress is now alleged to be the reason for Emperor William's abandonment of his proposed visit to Essen.

Archbishop Ireland Sails.

QUEENSTOWN, July 20.—Archbishop Ireland of Minnesota sailed for the United States to-day on board the steamer Britannic. A large number of priests and influential people bid the Archbishop farewell before the departure of the steamer. Archbishop Ireland delivered an address before an immense audience in the Opera House at Cork yesterday evening, on the subject of the people of Ireland and temperance.

Honors for Mr. Ismay.

BELFAST, July 20.—The freedom of the city has been conferred upon Mr. Thomas Henry Ismay, one of the principal owners of the White Star Steamship Line.

SPANISH PREMIER'S APPEAL.

Wants Assistance from All Parties in Disposing of the Nation's Financial Problems.

MADRID, July 20.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Señor Silvela, the Premier, on behalf of the Government, appealed for the assistance of all parties in disposing of the financial questions confronting the Government.

He announced that the Government considers it indispensable to deal with the proposals regarding the public debts promptly, and would then take up the reorganization of the public services and the economies demanded by public opinion. Other financial measures, Señor Silvela said, would be discussed at the next session of the Cortes.

Señor Sagasta and the leaders of all the opposition parties then congratulated Señor Silvela upon having arrived at a satisfactory arrangement.

The Chamber will be prorogued next week.

SPANISH TOWNS DISTURBED.

French Admiral's Presence at Barcelona Occasions a Demonstration —Riots in Other Places.

BARCELONA, July 20.—There was a serious demonstration here to-day. A mob of about 800 persons seized the opportunity afforded by the presence of the French Admiral Fournier at an official luncheon to parade the streets carrying the French tricolor and shouting seditious cries.

The crowd was dispersed by the police after some trouble, and a number of arrests were made.

MADRID, July 20.—Rioting occurred today at Corunna and Betanzos arising from the opposition of the fisn merchants to the octroi charges. The Octrol Depot and the houses of the Mayor and one of the Municipal Councilors at Betanzos were set on fire by the rioters and destroyed.

Troops have been sent to the two towns to suppress the disturbances.

GERMANY AND SAMOA.

Berlin Pleased by von Sternburg's Diplomacy — Yielded to Mr. Tripp to Preserve American Friendship.

BERLIN, July 20.—The Cologne Gazette's Apia correspondent cables that Germans there are highly pleased over the successes achieved by Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German member of the Samoan Commission, against the opposition of the Commissioner of Great Britain, Mr. Eliot.

The German Commissioner, the dispatch adds, yielded to the demand of the United States Commissioner, Mr. Bartlett Tripp, for the confirmation of Chief Justice Chambers's decision, merely as a matter of form and in order to preserve the valuable American friendship.

Germany's influence with the natives, according to the Cologne Gazette's dispatch, is stronger than ever. It is added that the Samoans demand special privileges for Mataafa.

FRANCO-GERMAN AMENITIES.

Imperial Marine and French Naval Officers in Cordial Relations.

LONDON, July 21.—The officers of the marine force at Geestemunde, according to the Hamburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, have invited the officers of the French dispatch boat Ibis to a banquet.

The Frenchmen have accepted the invitation, and in return will offer a banquet to the German officers.

CZAROWITCH'S AIDE A SUICIDE.

Upbraided by the Czar for Neglecting the Grand Duke.

LONDON, July 21.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, naval Lieut. Boissman, the late Czarowitch's Adjutant, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver at Abbas Tuman, in the Caucasus.

He had been bitterly upbraided by the Czar for allowing the Czarowitch to go cycling alone.

RUSSIA'S FUNERAL CONVOY.

Czarowitch's Body Placed on a Warship at Batoum.

BATOUM, July 21.—The fleet of war vessels conveying the Empress Dowager of Russia and the Grand Dukes arrived here this morning, simultaneously with the train bearing the remains of the Czarowitch. The coffin containing the body was transferred to a splendid floating catafalque decorated with palms and exotics and placed under a rich white silken baldachino.

After a solemn requiem had been performed at the wharf the catafalque moved in slow procession around the iron-clad George the Conquerer, on which the Dowager Empress and other members of the Imperial family were waiting. The coffin was placed aboard the iron-clad, and, after another requiem, the vessel sailed for Novorossisk.

GREAT HEAT IN LONDON.

Numerous Cases of Sunstroke—Great Suffering Among All Classes.

LONDON, July 20.—A prolonged spell of unprecedented heat which has prevailed over the entire country reached a climax yesterday and to-day, the thermometer registering 128 degrees in the sun and 87 degrees in the shade.

There have been numerous cases of sunstroke, many ending fatally, and there is great suffering among all classes. Horses have suffered from the heat almost as much as human beings.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTESTS.

The Final Practice Work of the Yale-Harvard Men.

BRIGHTON, July 20.—The Harvard-Yale athletic team, which is to compete in the international university contests on Saturday, was at final practice this afternoon. Only light work was done to-day. The runners and sprinters practiced starting from the gun. There will be no work to-morrow. The Americans will start for London early Saturday. All the men are in the best of health and spirits.

In the contests on Saturday each event will count one point.

Harry Plunkett Greene's Wedding.

LONDON, July 20.—Mr. Harry Plunkett Greene, the well-known baritone, and Gwendoline, daughter of Sir Hubert Parry, Director of the Royal College of Music, were married here this morning. Prof. Hubert Herkomer was the best man. Among the guests were Mary Anderson de Navarro and Mme. Valerie White, the song composer.

Sir Henry Irving Honored.

GLASGOW, July 20.—Glasgow University to-day conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Sir Henry Irving, who on the occasion was given an ovation by a large and fashionable audience. Upon the conferring of the degree the students sang, "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

The Tithe Rent-Charges Bill.

LONDON, July 20.—The Tithe Rent-Charges bill to-day passed its third reading in the House of Commons by a vote of 182 in favor to 117 against. Several Unionists and Liberal members voted against the bill, while others abstained from voting.

Independence Day in Colombia.

COLON, Colombia, July 20.—All Colombia is to-day celebrating the eighty-ninth anniversary of the country's independence. The public offices are closed and all business is suspended in honor of the occasion.

Spanish Royalty at St. Sebastian.

ST. SEBASTIAN, July 20.—The royal family of Spain have arrived here. They were warmly greeted by the people.

Earthquake Shock in Rome.

ROME, July 20.—There was a slight earthquake shock here at 5 o'clock this morning.

German Cruiser at Corinto.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 20.—The German cruiser Geier has arrived at Corinto.

ENGLAND DOUBTS VOLKSRAAD.

Government Feels Assured, However, that President Krueger Will Abolish Hindrances to Peace.

LONDON, July 20.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day regarding the relations between Great Britain and the South African Republic, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, said that the modifications made in the franchise law of the Transvaal lead the Government to hope that the new law may prove the basis of a settlement upon the lines laid down by Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner of South Africa.

The Government, however, Mr. Chamberlain added, observed that the Volksraad has still retained a number of conditions that might be interpreted so as to take with one hand what was given by the other. It would also be easy by subsequent legislation to alter the whole character of the concessions.

But, Mr. Chamberlain further added, the Government feels assured that President Krüger, having accepted the principle for which the British Government has contended, is well prepared to reconsider any details of his scheme which might possibly hinder the full accomplishment of the object in view, and that he will not allow it to be nullified or reduced in value by subsequent alterations of the law or any act of the Administration.

CALMETTE'S SERUM EFFECTIVE.

Well-Authenticated Cure of a Snake-Bitten Patient.

LONDON, July 21.—The Times's Allahabad correspondent records a well-authenticated cure of a snake-bitten patient who was in a state of collapse by the injection of Calmette's serum.

WILLIAM II. QUOTES HOMER.

Significantly Inscribed Gift to the Greek Crown Prince.

BERLIN, July 20.—Emperor William has sent to the Crown Prince of Greece his portrait, inscribed with the well-known sentence from Homer, "Only one shall be ruler, only one King."

ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Duke and Duchess of Sutherland Receive in Its Honor.

LONDON, July 20.—The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland gave a reception to-night to the Anglo-American League. Six hundred guests were present, among them being Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Choate; the members of the United States Embassy, the American Consular Staff, and many Americans; Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Lady Harcourt, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Fife, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Cardinal Vaughan, Gen. Lord Wolseley, Commander in Chief of the British Army; the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Jersey, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Crewe, and hosts of persons prominent in literary and scientific circles.

The reception was a brilliant function.

Franco-American Commerce.

PARIS, July 20.—A delegation from the Society of Agriculturists, of which the Marquis de Vogue is President, called upon the Minister of Agriculture, M. Jean Dupuy, yesterday, and demanded that the Government conclude no arrangement with the United States without first consulting representatives of the agricultural industry.

The Minister promised to bear the matter in mind.

Zelaya Calls for a New Loan.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 20.—President Zelaya has issued a call for another loan of $500,000, which is being liberally subscribed.

HER FALL WILL PROVE FATAL.

Brooklyn Woman Injured While Hanging Out Clothes.

Mrs. Mary Ermentraut, aged thirty years, the wife of a physician of Watertown, N. Y., is in St. Catharine's Hospital suffering from a fracture of the skull and internal injuries received on Wednesday by falling from a window of her home at 25 Jefferson Street. Mrs. Ermentraut has been separated from her husband for about five years. She has supported herself by keeping boarders. At the time she met with the accident she was hanging out some clothes from the third story, and was dragged from the window by the snapping of the line.

The police of the Hamburg Avenue Station withheld the report of the accident from the reporters for some unknown reason. The woman will die.

VANDALISM IN CINCINNATI.

St. Peter's Cathedral Defaced by Some Unknown Persons.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—An act of vandalism is annoying Archbishop Elder and Father Mackey of St. Peter's Cathedral. It was discovered a day or two ago that some one had climbed to the roof of the cathedral, at Eighth and Plum Streets, and from there some distance up the base of the spire, and defaced the stonework with letters and characters, smeared on with some colored, sticky substance, resembling tar. The characters are large, and can be seen a block away. How they were put there and who did it is puzzling the church dignitaries.

About two years ago fire broke out in the same part of the edifice. The fire occurred just as the congregation was assembling for the evening service. The damage was considerable.

LAWSUIT OVER A RACEHORSE.

William H. Snearly and J. E. Cushing Dispute About Nathanson.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The racehorse Nathanson, at one time one of the speediest animals on the turf, is the subject of litigation and strife before Judge Neely, between J. E. Cushing, the veteran racehorse owner, who won the World's Fair Derby at Washington Park with Boundless, and William H. Snearly, also well known to turf followers.

Snearly filed a bill in court setting forth that he had a contract with Cushing whereby in July, 1898, he sold the animal in dispute to Cushing for $1,400, under the agreement that Snearly was to train Nathanson and take control of him, while Cushing was to receive half the net winnings of the horse and Snearly was to retain the other half and pay all expenses.

It appears that Nathanson did not win much money after the arrangement, and last May Cushing discharged Snearly and took the horse himself. Snearly filed a bill for a receiver. Cushing was ordered to turn the animal over to the receiver. The case was continued until July 30.

SHOT BY AN ANGRY CROWD.

An Indiana Saloon Keeper Killed While Attacking His Clerk.

Special to The New York Times.

VINCENNES, Ind., July 20.—Lou French was shot to death by a crowd of angry citizens at Freelandsville, this county, late last night. French closed his restaurant and went into the saloon, which he owned, and began abusing the barkeeper, Jonas Noelting, with whom he had had difficulties on various occasions. Noelting notified French that he did not court trouble, and ordered him out. French started to leave.

When he reached the door he turned, drew a revolver and made an effort to shoot Noelting, but was prevented from doing so by Gus Noelting, a brother of Jonas, who slammed the door shut, catching French's hand, cutting and mashing it. This further angered French, who flourished his revolver in the air, and swore that he would kill the whole "outfit." Without further warning French fired four shots into the crowd of bystanders.

Instantly many in the crowd opened fire on him, and he fell riddled with balls. The bullets from fully twenty guns and revolvers were emptied into his body. One man used a shotgun and came near shooting off French's head. Just who did the shooting does not appear to be well known.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. —Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Midweek, which always brings people to town from the nearer suburbs and resorts, being over, the week-end holidays, which begin this afternoon, had their influence, and the clubs have put on the deserted appearance which they now wear from each Friday until Monday. After Friday morning dullness reigns supreme in the up-town fashionable districts, hotels, restaurants, and clubs, until the returning tide sets in on Monday, to increase on Tuesday, reach its height on Wednesday, and then to ebb on Thursday. The exaggerated stories of the strike have kept many women from taking advantage of the past two or three comparatively cool days to come to town for shopping.

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The Majestic, which did not reach her dock until late on Wednesday afternoon, brought more well-known people than had been anticipated, and, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bache, the Earl of Yarmouth, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, and Miss Speyers, and others, whose coming had been announced beforehand, there arrived Mr. Andrew A. Bibby, Miss Grace Bigelow, Mr. W. A. De Blois, Mr. C. C. Buell, Mr. W. B. Clarkson, Mrs. Douglas Grant, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hoyt and the Misses Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Humphrey, Mrs. Henry Janin, sister of Mr. Ballard Smith; Mr. C. W. Kraushaar, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lawson, Mr. C. J. Lawson Dr. W. M. Mercer, Mr. Alexander F. Mercer, Miss Helen Mercer, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Wisner Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer and Mr. Ralph Pulitzer, Mr. James Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Roe, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Shattuck, and Mr. W. F. Cochran. Mr. and Mrs. Shattuck, as was told in yesterday's TIMES, brought over the body of Miss Aborn, a sister of Mrs. W. L. Strong and an aunt of Mrs. Shattuck, who died in Paris on July 1.

It is not often that the remains of an American dying abroad are brought home with so much ceremony as were those of Miss Aborn. For these a special mortuary chapel was arranged on board the Majestic by the throwing together of two staterooms on the main deck, in which lights were kept burning all the time, and which was visited by Mr. and Mrs. Shattuck several times each day. This rather gruesome incident of the Majestic's trip was much commented on yesterday in the clubs.

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But despite the presence of Miss Aborn's body on the Majestic, the customary concert, which is now a feature of all Atlantic Ocean trips on the big liners, was held, and at this concert the Earl of Yarmouth, whose full title is Marquis and Earl of Hertford, Earl of Yarmouth, and Viscount Beauchamp of Hache in Great Britain, Baron Conway of Bagley in England, and Baron Conway of Killultagh, County Antrim, in Ireland, was the most notable performer. Bishop Warren presided at the concert, which was held on Friday night, and the Earl of Yarmouth sang the comical song "When the Pigs Begin to Fly," and afterward gave a whistling solo as an encore.

The Earl of Yarmouth is the second British Earl who has come to New York as a visitor within the last fortnight. Like the Earl of Donoughmore, who preceded him here a few days ago, he is a very cultivated and widely traveled man, and is thoroughly democratic in his tastes and views. He was born Oct. 22, 1843, so that he is somewhat older than the Earl of Donoughmore, who was born in 1848. He succeeded his father as sixth Marquis in 1884. One of his ancestors, the third Marquis of Hertford, was said for some years in London to have been the nobleman who served Thackeray as a model for his famous character of the Marquis of Steyne in "Vanity Fair." This Marquis, who was born in 1777, and died in 1842, married for his first wife the beautiful Maria Fagnieni, and after her death the Marquise de Chevigne.

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The narrow escape which Mrs. Henry Clews had from drowning at Bailey's beach, at Newport, on Wednesday, when by the misplacement of a cork belt her head was held under water until she was rescued just in the nick of time by the bathing master, emphasizes the danger to inexperienced people of life preservers or belts not properly adjusted. It has been noticed in cases of panic on steamboats or steamers where frightened passengers have donned life preservers that notwithstanding the printed instructions posted up in cabins as to the adjustment of these, their only use would have been to quickly drown at least half of those wearing them, owing to their not being properly put on. Mrs. Clews's misadventure will probably result in instruction being given at Bailey's beach in the use and adjustment of life belts and preservers, and similar instruction might well be imparted at other coast resorts.

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There was an innovation at Mrs. Oppenheim's large dance at the Botanical Gardens, London, on Monday evening last, to which the women guests were asked to come in high-necked gowns and wearing their hats. It is as great a novelty to see a woman at a theatre, restaurant, reception, or dance in London during the season in a high-necked gown and hat as to see one without her hat and in a low-necked dress at theatre or restaurant, at least, in New York during the season here. Mrs. George Law and the Marquise de Choiseul, formerly Miss Cordier of New York, excited much comment in Parisian society by their appearance at the beautiful cotillion given by Mr. Howard Case at the Pavillon d'Armenonville, in the Bois, in June last, in afternoon gowns and hats, and the American colony talked of little else for some days afterward, the incident making almost a sensation. It was understood that Mrs. Law's and the Marquise de Choiseul's explanation was that as the dance was given in the Bois, it had the character of a country entertainment, at which informal dress was permissible. This explanation was rather coldly received. Mrs. Oppenheim probably asked her guests to attend in informal costume to signify that the season was at an end and to give it a novel atmosphere.

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The old and familiar story that Harbor Hill, the highest elevation on Long Island, had been purchased by Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, went the rounds of the press again yesterday. This story by actual count has now been sent out five times within the last six months, only to be denied on the day succeeding its publication. While Mr. Vanderbilt may once have had some idea of purchasing Harbor Hill, and some of his agents may have made a tentative offer for the property, nothing definite has been decided in the matter, and the repetition of the story is becoming wearisome.

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The sudden death of Dr. Russell Sturgis of Boston, half brother of Mr. G. Warren Sturgis, who is to marry Miss Edith Barnes at Lenox next Wednesday, has caused some change in the plans for the wedding. The wedding was to have been one of the largest which had ever taken place in Lenox. It has been decided to give up the reception at Coldbrooke, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, but the services at Trinity Church will be carried out as originally planned. Many ante-nuptial entertainments which had been planned by the cottagers for Mr. Sturgis and Miss Barnes have also been abandoned. The death of Dr. Sturgis was a great shock to his brother, who has been at Lenox for the past week. As soon as he received the news he went immediately to Boston.

THE NEWS AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 20.—Another new fashion was introduced at the Casino grillrooms this evening, when a number of young persons of the cottage colony entertained at dinner and then attended the dance at the Casino Theatre. This programme will be repeated next Thursday evening. The steam yacht American, with the owner, Commodore Watt, Mrs. Watt, Miss McLaughlin, Miss Stiles, and Mr. Thomas William Mosler on board, arrived this afternoon from a fishing trip about Gardiner's Bay and Montauk Point. During the trip over 1,000 fish were caught and placed in the monster fish tank on board. While off Montauk Point to-day Miss McLaughlin caught one of the largest eels ever seen out of water. It was over four feet long.

The Rhode Island Yacht Club departed for Fall River this morning.

Mrs. Potter Palmer and the Hon. Sidney Webster entertained at dinner this evening.

Gov. and Mrs. Stone of Pennsylvania and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer are registered at the Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a picnic for young people at Oakland Farm this afternoon.

J. Nelson Howard has ordered an automobile, and next week will be among the many who indulge in this mode of travel.

Elisha Dyer, Jr., has returned from New York.

Hamilton Fish Webster, who suffered from a burn on his hand received in a naphtha launch accident recently, has recovered from its effects.

William Hayes Ackland of Washington is registered at the Riggs cottage.

Casino registers include Ensign D. F. Boyd, S. S. Howland, George M. Griswold, Commander George F. W. Holman, W. Irving Chambers, William Hayes Ackland, Lillian Darrah, Ella H. Moore, and Hamilton B. Tompkins.

Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt of Providence have arrived at one of the Cliff cottages for the season.

Registers at the Golf Club include George Von L. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Major H. P. Young, United States Army; Hamilton B. Tompkins, Anna Sands, Lloyd Bryce, Bishop Potter, and Prince Pandian.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained at luncheon on the yacht Narada this afternoon.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan entertained at dinner this evening.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have arrived from Rhinebeck on the steam yacht Nourmahal. They will be the guests of Mrs. Astor, mother of the Colonel, and later they will visit Mrs. Willing, mother of Mrs. Astor. Mrs. Astor will give her first social affair of the season at Beechwood on Aug. 5.

Stanford White is here to see Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs relative to her new villa.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany have arrived for the season, and are the guests of Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, mother of Mrs. Tiffany.

Mr. William Kingsland of New York, who is at the Pinard cottage for the season, is one of the oldest living members of the New York Yacht Club, being at the present time No. 3 on that list.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish to-day entertained at Crossways.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Beresford of New York are visiting here.

Charles Waldstein of Cambridge, England, is at the Berkley.

John La Farge has arrived from New York.

Miss Leary will arrive at her cottage in Mill Street to-morrow morning.

Mrs. William B. Ogden of New York will remain throughout the season at Pinard Cottage No. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland are at Perry Belmont's cottage.

The Hon. and Mrs. J. W. Alling of New Haven, with Funk, a New York artist; Miss Edith Potter, Mrs. L. Townsend, Frank Russak, C. E. Fenniman, and Philip Mallory of New York; J. Fox Sharpe of England, Mrs. J. B. Smith and family, F. D. Tuttle and H. L. Aldrich of Boston, Mrs. W. M. Salisbury and G. S. Wellman and wife of Chicago are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden was badly bitten by some insect a few days ago and has suffered considerable pain as a result of her encounter with the bug.

The open golf tournament for amateur players of recognized golf clubs will take place at the Newport Golf Club this Summer and the playing will begin on the last Monday in August.

Miss Julia Dent Grant arrived at Beaulieu this evening as the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Mrs. Burke-Roche has returned from New York.

H. Auchincloss, Jr., is the guest of his grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Auchincloss.

The Right Rev. Bishop Doane of Central New York is at the Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. William Goddard of Providence arrived this evening and is registered at the Cliffs Hotel.

Commander B. S. Richards, United States Navy, this evening arrived at Jamestown for the Summer.

Miss Satterlee of Washington is the guest of G. Edwin Parsons.

The second Casino hop this evening was one of the larest attended dances held at the Casino in some years. The gathering was a jolly one, and the many dancers thoroughly enjoyed the dance, as the conditions were perfect for such pleasure. In fact, it was like the old-time dance held at the Casino in days gone by. The balconies were well filled, and many of the officers of the naval station and the North Atlantic Squadron were in attendance. Among those present were Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer Jr., Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Col. Edward M. Neill, Miss Neill, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Robert L. Gerry, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Oelrichs, Miss Post, Miss Stone, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Taylor, the Misses Taylor, Commander and Mrs. T. F. McLean, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Stockton, Mrs. William R. Travers, Lieut. Hussey, Williams P. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Woollett, Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, Miss Willoughby, Count Giuseppe della Gherardesca, Miss Paulding, Reginald Vanderbilt, Miss Gray, Miss Meyer, Mrs. A. McCarthy Little, Miss Little, W. F. H. Whitehouse, Jr., Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Miss Whiting, W. S. K. Wetmore, Miss De Barrit, the Misses Hunter, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, George Griswold, second, Miss King, William Cutting, Jr., W. Forbes Morgan, Miss Morgan, Harry Lehr, the Rev. Dr. Nevins, Reginald Brooks, Miss Grant, the Misses Potter, Miss French, F. M. Davies, and J. P. Stokes.

North Atlantic Squadron at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 20.—The North Atlantic squadron, in command of P. C. Taylor, arrived this afternoon. The officers will continue their session at the War College, and the crews of various ships will have occasional drills under the instructions of the junior officers. Since last Monday the fleet has gone through all the various fleet manoeuvres prescribed by the Navy Department, and led by the acting flagship Indiana. This series of tactics has been successful in every movement that was carried out, and the officers are much pleased with the work.

BELLAMY STORER MAY RETURN.

Minister to Spain's Presence Needed in Administering an Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—The death of Thomas McDougall, the lawyer, may summon home Bellamy Storer, Minister to Spain. Upon the death of Judge Longworth, in 1890, Mr. McDougall became a trustee of the Joseph Longworth estate, and upon the resignations, in 1892, of Larz Anderson and Julius Dexter, the remaining executors, he became co-trustee with Bellamy Storer to the estate, Mr. Storer having been selected as successor to the retiring executors.

All the business of the two estates has devolved upon Mr. McDougall since Mr. Storer's first election to Congress. It is believed that his death will necessitate the prompt return of Mr. Storer from abroad and the appointment of a new trustee, as the business of the estate is entirely suspended by the death of Mr. McDougall and the absence of the co-trustee.

Conservative estimates of the assets of Mr. McDougall's estate fix it at from a half to three-quarters of a million dollars.

Pain's "Rough Riders' Night."

To-morrow evening at Pain's open-air theatre at Manhattan Beach will be known as "Rough Riders' Night," out of compliment to Gov. Roosevelt. A special programme has been arranged for the occasion, in which fire portraits of several of the heroes who fought for Cuba's liberty will be prominent.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Charles Frohman is expected to arrive in New York on board the Lucania to-day.

Large crowds continue to see "The Rounders" and "The Man in the Moon," and standing room is at a premium for both pieces.

Mathew Lynch of 411 West Fifty-sixth Street, who has been stage carpenter at the Madison Square Theatre since the time of the Mallorys, died yesterday of cancer of the stomach, and will be buried on Saturday. He was a member of the Theatrical Mechanics' Association.

Mr. Weber of Weber & Fields said last night that they had made Lillian Russell an offer to appear in burlesque for them next season. Mr. Fields went to Manhattan Beach to see Miss Russell yesterday with a view of closing the contract, but she asked for a few more days to consider the offer. What the exact nature of the proposition was Mr. Weber was not ready to say. In theatrical circles it is thought that the actress is hesitating because she fears that the step from comic opera to burlesque may be difficult to retrace. Mr. Weber said that they had not engaged Miss Fay Templeton for next season. Miss Templeton, when seen at the New York Theatre last night, said that she had a fixed contract with Weber & Fields, and was just waiting for a call to rehearsal. She asserted that she could not understand their denial of the engagement.

Wagon Found; Horse Still Missing.

At 8 o'clock Tuesday evening a fifteen-hand bay horse with a slit in the right ear and two white feet stood harnessed to a delivery wagon of the New York Transfer Company at the Fall River dock. The driver had left his seat for an errand in the office of the steamboat company. During his absence some person drove away with horse and wagon, the owners of which regard the disappearance as perhaps incidental to the strike and the withdrawal of the police on strike duty. The wagon was found yesterday on Pearl Street, and the police and the company are still looking for the horse and harness.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Thomas F. McCoy.

Gen. Thomas F. McCoy died at his home at Lewistown, Penn., yesterday, aged eighty years.

He entered the Mexican war as First Lieutenant of the Eleventh United States Infantry, and was brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct. At Molino del Rey, his superior officer having fallen, he commanded the regiment and was accorded the highest praise by Gen. Cadwallader, the brigade commander. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed Deputy Quartermaster of Pennsylvania, and in 1862 was made Colonel of the 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers, remaining in active service until the close of the war.

His skill, coolness, and distinguished bravery won for him great praise from his superior officers. For his services in the battle of Five Forks he was brevetted Brigadier General. Gen. McCoy was a prominent citizen, a member of the bar and an Elder of the Presbyterian Church for nearly half a century. His son, Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, is a graduate of West Point and is in the service with the Tenth United States Cavalry in Cuba. He was among the wounded at El Caney a year ago.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN H. ORCUTT, manager of the B. A. Martin Drug Company of North Creek, Warren County, N. Y., was found dead there to-day. His family is at Detroit, Mich.

MICHAEL HURLEY, wholesale liquor dealer and one of the heaviest owners of Lynn, Mass., real estate, died there yesterday, aged sixty-five. Mr. Hurley installed and operated the first railroad between Havana and Matanzas, in Cuba. He had lived in Lynn since 1865.

Lieut. JAMES A. BILLS, a member of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Grand Army of the Republic, of Brooklyn, died on Monday at Unadilla, Otsego County, N. Y. He served throughout the war of the rebellion with the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers. He was commissioned as First Lieutenant on Feb. 28, 1865.

Major JOSEPH BRUSO, Jr., died yesterday at his home, 8 Greenwood Place, Worcester, Mass. He had received a paralytic shock in May, 1897, and another in May, 1898, since which time he had been compelled to keep his room. Major Bruso was one of the best-known soldiers in the militia, having been in the service since 1870, when he joined the Fifth Battery, as Battery B was then called. He also served in the rebellion.

TRADITIONS OF SPANISH WAR.

The National Society to Perpetuate Them with Lectures.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—The National Executive Committee of the National Society of the Spanish-American War held its first annual meeting in Baltimore today. Prof. Guy Carlton Lee of Johns Hopkins University presided.

A letter from Admiral Dewey accepting the office of Honorary Vice President and commending the purposes of the organization, was ordered spread upon the minutes. The list of Honorary Vice Presidents also includes Gen. Miles, Rear Admiral Schley, Mrs. John A. Logan, the Governors of the States and Territories ex officio and other distinguished Americans.

It was decided that for the year beginning Aug. 12, 1899, lectures on "The Citizen and the State," "Lessons of the Spanish-American War," and on "The Future Republic" will be offered free of cost to normal and high schools, churches, and literary societies desiring them.

In order to increase the membership of the society, it was resolved to receive applicants for six months without initiation fee and exempt them from annual dues for the year ending Aug. 12, 1900. The society makes an appeal for the co-operation of all Americans, in order "that a memorial to the dead may be raised, that our surviving heroes may be remembered, and that our youth may be encouraged and directed in the understanding and practice of true patriotism."

Gored to Death by a Ferocious Bull.

YORK, Penn., July 20.—Ex-State Senator Gerard C. Brown was this evening gored to death by a ferocious Alderney bull at his barnyard near Yorkana, this county. He was dead when found, and a gash on his leg, a severed artery, and the bull's bloody horns and face attested the cause of death. Mr. Brown was fifty-seven years of age, was twice elected to the State Senate,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Sutro Bros. & Co.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
Recommended.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

FINANCIAL.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 5% LAND GRANT BONDS.

The Trustees under the Mortgage dated 1st September, 1881, securing the payment of Five Per Cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, desire to receive proposals for the sale to them of such Bonds up to the amount of $225,000 par value, funds for that purpose being in their hands from sales of lands.

The Mortgage provides that the Trustees may purchase Bonds at the lowest price offered, not exceeding 10% premium on the par value thereof and accrued interest.

Proposals addressed to Charles Drinkwater, Esq., Secretary Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, to be delivered at his office on or before the 8th day of August next, stating price asked in addition to accrued interest.

R. B. ANGUS, GEO. M. CLARK, JOHN TURNBULL, } Trustees.
Montreal, 10th July, 1899.

We have opened a fully equipped Branch Office at the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, New York.

Talbot J. Taylor & Company,
Bankers and Brokers,
30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

To the Stockholders of
THE
AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING CO.

The undersigned Committee, duly appointed in pursuance to resolution of the meeting of stockholders of the above-named Company heretofore held, hereby announces to stockholders of this Company that they have prepared under the direction of counsel a Stockholders' Protective Agreement in order to secure united action on the part of stockholders for the protection of their interests.

The City Trust Company of New York City, No. 36 Wall Street, New York, will act as depositary of all the stockholders.

Stockholders desiring to join such movement and protect their holdings can do so by depositing their stock with the said Trust Company under the terms of such agreement, receiving in return therefor certificates of deposit, which certificates will be negotiable.

All deposits must be made on or before Friday, July 21st, 1899.

Copies of the said agreement may be procured from said Trust Company or upon application to counsel for the Committee hereinafter named.

Dated New York, July 8, 1899.

BERT REISS,
HUGH V. RODDY, Jr.,
LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
Committee.

JAMES C. CHURCH,
WALLACH & COOK,
Counsel.

Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company.
Call for Offers of First Mortgage Bonds for Sinking Fund.

The Atlantic Trust Company, substituted Trustee, under the Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust, bearing date the first day of August, 1875, made and executed by the Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company, as reorganized in 1874, to Edwin D. Morgan and Henry K. Sheldon, as Trustees, to secure the payment of its First Mortgage Bonds for One thousand dollars each, maturing on the first day of August, 1905, and therein more fully described, having on hand cash to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) applicable to the redemption of said bonds, hereby invites proposals for the sale and transfer to it as Trustee of the Sinking Fund thereunder of such amount of said bonds as the said amount of seventy-five thousand dollars so on hand shall be adequate to pay for.

The Trustee is only authorized to accept bonds offered hereunder at not exceeding ten per cent. above par. The bonds purchased hereunder are to be canceled as provided in said Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust.

Proposals for such sales and transfer, in writing, inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Proposal for sale of Texas and New Orleans Railroad Bonds," will be received by the undersigned at its office, No. 39 William Street, in the City of New York, up to the 23 day of August, 1899, at noon.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY
JNO. ALVIN YOUNG,
Secretary.

Dated New York, July 8, 1899.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDWYD WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

Wisconsin Central
REORGANIZATION.

To holders of undeposited or unassented bonds and stocks of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY, of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, and of the so-called Leased Lines:

Deposits can no longer be received by the Reorganization Committee under the plan of APRIL 10TH, 1899, as the properties have to-day passed to ownership and possession of the new Company, the WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, to which Company, at its office, No. 24 Exchange Place, New York, all such security holders of the old Companies are referred for further information.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman
Reorganization Managers.
New York, July 18th, 1899.

NOTICE.

The transfer books of The New York Air Brake Company will be closed from August 1st to the 17th inclusive for the purpose of a stockholders' meeting, to be held at the company's office in Jersey City, N. J., on the 16th day of August next, to vote upon the Directors' proposition to increase the capital stock of the company.

JOHN C. THOMPSON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Oregon Shortline Railway Company
First Mortgage 6% Bonds.

Coupons due August 1st, 1899, from the abovementioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, July 24, 1899.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent. in cash, payable September 1, 1899, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, as registered at the close of business August 1, 1899.

The stock transfer books will be closed, for the purpose of the above dividend, from August 1st until August 22d, 1899.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 19, 1899.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.

37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 7, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., and an extra dividend of 1 PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1899. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 15, and reopened on Wednesday, Aug. 2.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Pullman's Palace Car Company.
Dividend No. 130.

A quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared, payable August 15th to stockholders of record at close of business August 1st, 1899. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer books will close August 1st, and reopen August 16, 1899.

A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, July 20, 1899.

New York, July 20th, 1899.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) Per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and One (1) Per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of the OMAHA WATER COMPANY will be paid by the undersigned on August 10th, 1899, at its office, No. 22 William Street, New York, to the registered holders of the certificates of beneficial interest pertaining to said stock of record on the books of the undersigned August 1, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Agent.

New Amsterdam Gas Company.

The First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds of the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, maturing August 1st, 1899, together with the interest due thereon, will be paid on and after that date upon delivery of the same to the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.

JAMES JOURDAN, President.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, July 24, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due August 1, 1899, and will reopen August 1 at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 15, 1899.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 20	233,361
To date this year	106,188,906
Corresponding date last year	55,635,250

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 20	$2,259,000
To date this year	$587,538,420
Corresponding date last year	$444,543,780

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3@4½ per cent.; at three months, 3½@4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3½@4 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Manhattan Con	1
Am. Linseed Co.	½	M. W. S. El. of C. pf.	1¼
Am. Lin. pf.	2¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅝
Am. Sugar Refs	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅛	Missouri Pacific	1½
Anaconda Copper	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	½
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	1¼	N. Y. Central	¾
Ches. & Ohio	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	1¼	P. C., C. & St. L.	4⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Pressed S. Car pf.	1⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	St. P. & Duluth	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Texas & Pacific	1
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Union Pacific	⅝
Delaware & Hud.	¾	Union Pac. pf.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	½	U. S. Leather	½
Federal Steel	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
Federal Steel pf.	½	Wabash pf.	¾
Glucose Sugar	½	West. Union Tel.	1¼
Illinois Central	¾		
Louis. & Nash.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting pf.	1	Nat. Biscuit	½
Am. Tobacco	½	Nat. Steel	1
Am. Tobacco pf.	3	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Reading	½
Cont. Pob. pf.	⅞	Twin City R. T.	¼
Laclede Gas	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Lake Erie & Western	1	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & N. W. 3½s	1½	Det. & Mack. 4s	1
Des M. & Ft. D. 2½s	1	Nor. Pac. prior 4s, r.	1

Bonds Declined.

K. C. & Fac. 1st	2	Mil., L. S. & W. 1st.	2½
Kent. Cent. 4s	1		

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Few transactions that would command special attention or be construed into significance figured in yesterday's market. Much of the time Stock Exchange tickers stood still. With dullness there is indisposition upon the part of the financial community to show even passing interest in business developments—such developments generally being, however, of inspiriting character. Nothing that is discouraging appears anywhere. Labor troubles are now altogether ineffective influences upon investment or speculative sentiment.

London and some other European centres have been buying American stocks recently, their purchases, though, not reaching aggregates large enough to be recognized as important. But the mere fact that buying rather than selling has become the foreign fashion has consequence in it. The truth is that Europe has so thoroughly liquidated its holdings of American securities that it can sell only speculatively and for the short account—a habit which, so far, the foreigners have not much developed. The European disposition is of enough importance, however, to be just now watched carefully, for there are indications that it will need small encouragement to induce investors upon the other side of the ocean to go into American stocks on a substantial scale.

Money-market conditions fall utterly to meet the requirements of bear speculators who have prophesied all manner of pinches and squeezes. In the judgment of conservative bankers, any marked stringency brought about at this centre would have the quick result of causing a tremendous flow of funds from all over the country this way. The United States is richer in ready funds than ever before in its history. There will be no squeeze in money. Whatever other distresses Wall Street may have to confront, money-market threats are hardly likely to be hurtful.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

Arbitrage transactions in this market yesterday were again on a small scale, aggregating less than 3,000 shares. London seemed to take no interest in American shares, although prices abroad held firm, all the international stocks, with the exception of New York Central, Pennsylvania, and Illinois Central, closing above parity. The arbitrage houses confined themselves to buying small amounts of Louisville and selling a little Atchison preferred.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Sentiment upon the outlook for money and gold was distinctly better yesterday. Call rates were easier, and offerings of time funds were more liberal than heretofore. There was much talk of a favorable bank statement on Saturday.

The failure of the Bank of England to raise its minimum rate of discount and the bank's weekly statement showing an increase of nearly $30,000,000 in its stock of gold were regarded as highly favorable developments. Following the bank's action, open market discounts at London declined to 3½ per cent., and these evidences of easier conditions abroad were looked upon as precluding gold shipments at this time. Sterling exchange weakened, and foreign houses had advices from London saying that the Bank of England was paying less for gold than formerly. British consols also advanced.

TRACTION STOCKS STRONGER.

Improvement in the labor situation that strengthened the general belief that both the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Metropolitan strikes will soon be over, was responsible for the advances in the traction shares yesterday. The group was not as active as heretofore and received less attention. Brooklyn Rapid Transit got up to 114, and gained more than a full point for the day. Manhattan advanced to 118½, and closed at that price, with a gain of 1 per cent.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Pacific Company.
Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at its office, No. 4 Montgomery Street, in the City of San Francisco, California, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, to consider and act upon the question of the approval of the increase of the Capital Stock of said Company to the sum of $200,000,000, and of the action of the Board of Directors of the said Company in respect to such increase in said Capital Stock.

San Francisco, July 10th, 1899.
By order of the President,
E. C. WRIGHT,
Clerk and Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 per cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, July 24, 1899, at 3 o'clock preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due August 1st, 1899, and will open August 1st at 10 A. M.

WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, July 15, 1899.

The H. B. Claflin Company.
Corner of Church and Worth Sts., N. Y. City.
July 20, 1899.

The quarterly interest on the preferred stocks will be paid August 1st.

Transfer books for the preferred stocks only will close at 12 M. July 22d, and reopen at 10 A. M. Aug. 2, 1899.

D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Street Railway sold "ex" the subscription rights, which were calculated as being worth about 13½. With these off the price, Metropolitan advanced from 209 to 211½, closing at the latter price, with a gain of between 4 and 5 points. Cash sales were made at the close at 224½.

There was more or less covering in all of the traction shares, but their strength was due chiefly to buying by inside and other important interests for the long account. No trades were recorded in Third Avenue Railroad, despite the announcement of the increase in capital.

GRANGER BUOYANCY.

Granger stocks were the leaders of yesterday's market, all of the group showing noteworthy strength and activity. Under the lead of Rock Island the whole group moved up on rather aggressive buying that was excellent in character. Improved crop conditions and prospects and rumors of heavy current earnings were the important influences upon the shares.

St. Paul advanced to 131⅞ and Burlington to 136⅜. Buyers of the former put emphasis upon the outlook for continued large earnings in view of the prospects of a heavy Spring wheat crop in the Northwest and upon the approaching annual statement, which, it is predicted, will be the best ever issued by the company. Burlington insiders talked confidently of their stock, and intimated that the June statement will be a phenomenal one. Atchison preferred, which sold up to 61½, was bought by interests who also talked of a big June statement.

Rock Island was the feature of the group. It advanced from 117⅛ to 118¼, closing at the highest price. Flower & Co. were heavy buyers, and were openly bullish on the stock. Interests identified with the company said that the earnings continue exceedingly good, and that the June statement would make a very favorable showing. There were rumors that the stock would go on a 6 per cent. basis at the next dividend meeting.

The most important bull argument on Rock Island and, in fact, on all of the Grangers, however, was the excellent corn crop outlook, which the Street seems just to have realized. Crops in Rock Island's territory now promise the biggest harvest ever gathered. Insiders are highly elated over this, and predict heavy traffics for months to come. A dispatch received yesterday from a Chicago house said regarding the Kansas corn crop:

"Kansas has not had such a prospect for corn since 1889, the year of its largest crop, as it has this year. The conditions are as nearly perfect as possible. There is abundant moisture, and there is water in all the streams. The ground is in perfect condition. The one thing to prevent the crop maturing is hot winds, and they are not probable under the present conditions." A correspondent in Harrington, Kan., sent the following dispatch: "On the Salina line today I interviewed millers, grain men, farmers, and railroad agents, and they all agree that there was never such a perfect prospect for corn. The weather is hot but cloudy, with slight sprinkles of rain."

CONSOLIDATED GAS WEAK.

Again yesterday Consolidated Gas and other local gas shares were noticeably weak. Consolidated dropped down to 172¼ on selling that seemed to come from insiders. The stock received very little support except from the shorts.

Among Wall Street interests having inside knowledge of local gas affairs it now seems to be the opinion that no settlement of the local war is possible until Fall, and that the situation will have to change materially by that time if there is to be any settlement at all. This, it is believed, will mean still smaller dividends on Consolidated Gas, for insiders have already intimated that unless the war is settled by the next dividend period something less than 1½ per cent. may be declared for the quarter.

One story of a disquieting character that came into circulation in Wall Street yesterday told that the New Amsterdam Gas Company is now making contracts with consumers to supply gas at 50 cents per 1,000 feet for the next eighteen months, with the privilege of a renewal at the expiration of that time for another eighteen months at the same price. Contracts like these would not be made if the end of the war was in sight.

Concerning the condition of Consolidated Gas affairs, the New York News Bureau yesterday said:

"There is a feeling of discontent among some of the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company, it is said, which accounts for the spasmodic selling movements which are slowly carrying the price of the stock to lower levels. When the gas war broke out the stockholders were assured that it would be of a temporary character. As time dragged along, they were told that a settlement was near at hand. Months have elapsed and the trouble is apparently no nearer a settlement than ever. During that time the price of gas has been reduced to 50 cents and the dividends on Consolidated Gas have been reduced from 8 per cent. to 6 per cent. The earnings continue to fall off, and it is stated that when the last month's report of earnings was shown to one of the prominent Directors, he remarked that that meant only a 1¼ per cent. dividend this quarter, as the company would not pay out what it had not earned. The general situation, coupled with the significant utterance of this Director, which has come to the ears of disheartened stockholders, brought about some selling by them.

"When fifty-cent gas was proclaimed, it was believed that the price would only remain at that figure a few days or weeks, at the most, but there is no sign of its advancing as yet. There was a vague idea, too, that even at 50 cents the company could make a profit. An acknowledged gas expert in this city, who is largely interested in gas properties here, says that the Consolidated Company is losing money on every foot of gas it sends out. When asked if gas could not be made at a profit at 50 cents per 1,000 feet, he replied:

"'Yes, it can be made—placed in the holder—at that price, but it cannot be also distributed and leave a profit. It costs as much to deliver gas as it does to make it. The immense system of mains must be kept in repair, meters must be looked after, accounts kept with every customer, and collections made. All this requires a large number of men and by the time all the expenses are charged up, the company's profit on fifty-cent gas is not only wiped out, but a considerable deficit is shown. Companies selling gas at 50 cents cannot long remain dividend-payers.'"

LOUISVILLE'S PROSPECTS.

Louisville and Nashville interests seem to be much gratified by the steady increases in earnings shown by the company's statements. They say that as the property is now in a condition to be economically operated, the road will in all likelihood be able to show this year the best earnings in its history. Among people connected with the property there is confident talk of an increased dividend next January if earnings in the next six months increase, as they seem likely to do. It is evident that if the gross earnings continue to improve at anything like the present rate, the current fiscal year will be a very much better one than that just ended, in which nearly 5 per cent. was earned for the stock. Officers of Louisville are quoted in Wall Street as saying that a great quantity of business is already in sight, and that the prospects favor largely increased earnings throughout the Fall.

AIR BRAKE'S FLUCTUATIONS.

New York Air Brake continued its erratic fluctuations yesterday, making some highly sensational declines and advances. The stock dropped 22 points, to 190, in the early dealings on sales of a few one-hundred-share lots by speculators who sold because "the good news was all out," the good news in this instance concerning the increase in capital and the 25 per cent. subscription rights, as stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. From the low price there was a sharp recovery, and the stock closed at 210, with a net loss of 2 points. At 190, Air Brake was down 40 points from its high price of Wednesday.

FEDERAL STEEL STRONG.

The Federal Steel stocks were notably firm yesterday, despite the continuance of the injunctions restraining the payment of the dividend on the common stock. Room traders were sellers earlier in the day, but their offerings were well taken by inside interests, who stated that they did not believe that any real liquidation would be induced by the decision, and who declared that the only effect would be the extension of the short interest. These interests declared that the stockholders will not be likely to suffer much from the continued injunctions, inasmuch as the accumulated dividends will reach them next year, with a possible something extra to compensate for the delay.

CENTRAL PACIFIC.

Friends of the property say that the new Central-Southern Pacific securities will probably be issued late in August or early in September, and are intimating that activity in the stocks of both companies will anticipate this development. The Southern Pacific management, however, says that there is no way of telling now just when the securities will be out. They are working hard to get the whole matter cleared up as soon as possible, but will not intimate any date. It is evident, however, that the Southern Pacific reorganization has been conducted with dispatch, and it seems likely to be completed sooner than is usual with operations of like importance.

CURB BROKERS INDIGNANT.

The collapse in New York Electric Brake and Coupler which occurred on Wednesday was much talked about on the curb yesterday and much indignation was expressed on the part of the more conservative brokers against the promoters of this stock, or, at all events, against those who were at the bottom of the manipulation of the stock. Suggestions were made that stocks that seem to be of doubtful value should not be traded in at all on the curb, and, in the absence of any organization among the curb brokers, it was said by many of the brokers that it would be well to refuse to take orders in stocks that in some way or other are not vouched for by some reputable firm. It would seem that some such agreement among the curb brokers, informal as it would necessarily be, would still be of much value and might serve to prevent the placing in the market of stocks that have no apparent value. The difficulty is to decide beforehand which stocks are based on real value of some kind and which are not. The plan to judge of each stock by the persons known to be its supporters seems the most reasonable and the only practical suggestion.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Election of E. Hunt Allen, Jr., to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Resignation of Pierre Lorillard from the Treasurership of the Continental Tobacco Company.

Surplus of $47,924 shown by Pan Handle for June, against a deficit of $45,684 for the same month last year.

Declaration of the quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share on Pullman's Palace Car stock.

Dealings in the outside market in the new 5 per cent. external bonds of the Mexican Republic at 100¼ and interest.

Increase of $83,746 in Tennessee Coal and Iron's surplus for June, making an increase of $99,034 since Jan. 1.

Statement from Chicago that the receivers of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf are in this city to confer with a committee of Presidents appointed for the purpose of arranging Gulf competition.

W. H. Sheldon, locating engineer for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, quoted as saying that surveys for a line from the Twin Cities to Duluth have been completed and that the road will be built within a year from next Fall.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 20.—American securities opened dull on lower overnight advices from New York. Afterward there was a partial recovery, but the market was unsettled and inclined to wait for further advices from Wall Street. At the close the tone was firm. Business was limited to professional traders.

Consols for money, 107¼; for the account, 107⅝; Atchison, 19⅞; Canadian, 99⅝; St. Paul, 134⅝; Illinois Central, 118; Louisville, 74⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 78½; New York Central, 141½; Erie, 13⅜; Pennsylvania, 69; Reading, 10⅜; Erie first preferred, 37¾; Anaconda, 11½.

Money, 2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £290,000. Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.30; Madrid, 22.90; Lisbon, 38.50; Rome, .745.

Bar silver firm at 27 11-16d per ounce.

Spanish fours closed at 59.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 20.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £915,000, circulation decreased £316,000, bullion increased £598,885, other securities decreased £122,000, other deposits increased £123,000, public deposits increased £371,000, notes reserve increased £883,000. Government securities decreased £770,000. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 42.80 per cent. Last week it was 41.39 per cent. Rate of discount remains unchanged at 3½ per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4½ per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $177,577,740; balance, $10,264,653; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $530,536.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easier. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¼@$4.84⅝ for sixty days, $4.87¼@$4.87⅝ for demand, $4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.83⅞@$4.84⅛ for commercial.

In Continental Paris francs were quoted at 5.20@5.19⅝ for long and 5.16⅞ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94½@94 9-16 and 95 3-16@95¼, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—10@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 16c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—15c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par @30c discount; over counter, 50c premium

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 20.—Prices opened firm on the Bourse to-day, the firmness being accentuated when it became known that the bank rate had not been raised. Transactions were light. International securities reacted before the close. Three per cent. rentes, 101f for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 23½c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 59.70.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 33,000,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 27,650,000f, gold in hand increased 8,050,000f, bills discounted decreased 11,775,000f, silver in hand decreased 1,250,000f.

BERLIN, July 20.—On the Boerse to-day prices were quiet. Local shares were firm, dividend rumors favoring the whole list. Austrians were easier. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, July 20.—Prices were firm but inactive on the Boerse to-day. Iron shares were in demand, and American securities were fairly steady.

VIENNA, July 20.—On the Boerse to-day business was dull, the crop prospects being unfavorable.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in July showed increases:

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	$8,169
Chicago Terminal Transfer	984
Evansville & Indianapolis	151
Evansville & Terre Haute	4,375
Oregon Railroad & Navigation	5,456
Total increase, 5 roads	$19,135
Increase previously reported	916,147
Total increase, 39 roads	$935,282
Decrease, 5 roads, previously reported	46,555
Net increase	$888,727

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Activity in yesterday's market for outside securities was confined to a very few issues, and many more or less prominent issues were almost entirely neglected. Only one sale of Amalgamated Copper was reported, and there was no trading at all in Republic Iron and Steel and in several other stocks included in the list of recently active issues. The market was irregular, especially during the morning hours, when there was a sharp decline in all the electric transportation stocks, but in the afternoon the whole market was firm, and several issues showed notable strength.

For a number of days past the electric stocks have been sagging, and on some days showed a good deal of weakness. Trading in these issues, however, has not been very active of late, and relatively little stock has changed hands during the past few days. The market for these stocks seemed to have very little support, and the demand for them was very light. Yesterday, soon after the opening, there was a sharp decline in Illinois Transportation, which was quickly followed by somewhat excited selling of all three of the transportation stocks, although the amounts of stock offered were relatively small. Illinois Transportation having a paid-in value of $5 sold down to 4¼; New England Transportation dropped to 9, and New York Transportation sold as low as 19¼. These declines, which in two of the stocks amounted to 1¾ points, were followed almost immediately by reactions which materially reduced the losses suffered by the several stocks, and at the close only Illinois Transportation showed a net loss for the day. This issue closed at 5 bid, a decline of 1 point from Wednesday's closing bid. No explanation of the sharp declines could be had in the reports in regard to the transportation companies, and forced liquidation of a small amount of some of these issues seemed responsible for the momentary demoralization in the market for these stocks which occurred yesterday. At the close 21½ was bid for New York Transportation, a net gain of one-half of 1 point, and New England Transportation closed, as on Wednesday, at 9 bid. There was no change in the market for Electric Vehicle common, which remained offered at par.

National Gramophone was active yesterday and very strong. For some time it has been traded in only in odd lots, and generally at about 83. Yesterday about 500 shares changed hands, and the price advanced from 83¾, the opening sale, to 90. The stock closed at 88½, a net gain of 6½ points, the largest enjoyed by any stock yesterday. Reports of the condition of the company's business are very favorable. The company's output is said to be 40 per cent. larger than at this time last year, and it is also reported that efforts are being made still further extend the business of the National Gramophone Corporation.

Rubber Goods was the only other industrial stock that was active yesterday. This activity was accompanied by strength and a sharp advance in both the common and preferred stocks, most of the gain being kept till the close. The common stock, which closed on the previous day at 29 bid, sold up to 31¼ and ended the day at 30¾ bid, a net gain of 1½ points. The preferred stock, half lots of which sold at 84, closed at 83½ bid, a net gain of 1½ points. No definite report to account for the sharp advance in the Rubber Goods stocks has yet been made public, but rumor has it that an important announcement is to be made in a few days, and that it will be of a very favorable character.

New Amsterdam Gas common advanced from 31 to 31⅝ and closed at 31¾ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of 1 point. The preferred stock was firm and dull, and closed at 58 bid. The bonds, however, declined still further, and sold as low as 101. They closed at 101 bid, a net loss of one-half of 1 point.

United Traction of Providence continues very strong, and has made further gains within the last two days. It closed yesterday at 100½ bid. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	31¾	32
Amsterdam pf	58	59½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101	102
Bay State Gas	1⅞	2

Industrials.

Beet Sugar	20	22
Beet Sugar pf	81½	84
Distilling Company of America	20	22
Distilling Company of America pf	57	59
Electric Boat	15	17
Electric Boat pf	..	45
Electric Vehicle	..	100
Electric Vehic

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, July 20, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15¼	16	255	Am. Car & Foundry...	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅞
60½	60¾	414	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60	60½	60	60⅝	+ ⅞
41¾	42	1,200	American Cotton Oil..	41¼	42	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅜
10½	10⅝	100	American Linseed	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
47	47½	100	Am. Linseed pf.....	47	47	47	47	+2¾
140	200	16	American Express	140	140	140	140	.....
69	70	700	Am. Malting Co. pf...	69¾	69⅞	69	69	—1
5¾	6¼	300	American Spirits Mfg.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
29	31	30	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	27½	27½	27¼	27½	.....
55⅝	55⅝	4,500	Am. Steel & Wire.....	55¾	56¼	55⅝	55⅝	.....
95⅞	96	200	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	96	96	96	96	— ¼
157⅜	157¾	10,679	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	157¼	157¾	157	157⅜	+ ⅞
37½	38	80	Am. Smelt. & Ref.....	38¼	38¾	38¼	38⅜	.....
84⅞	85	785	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	84½	84⅞	84¼	84⅝	+ ¼
.....	104	26	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	103	104	103	104	.....
38	38¼	1,000	American Tin Plate..	38	38	37¾	38	+ ¼
84¾	85	117	Am. Tin Plate pf.....	85	85	85	85	.....
97	97½	5,900	American Tobacco ...	98	98	97	97	— ½
143	146	270	American Tobacco pf.	145	145	145	145	—3
20½	30	225	American Steel Hoop..	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
41	42	100	Ann Arbor pf.....	41	41	41	41	.....
19½	19¾	100	At., T. & S. F.....	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
61⅜	61¼	12,825	At., T. & S. F. pf....	60¾	61⅛	60⅝	61½	+ ⅞
56½	56⅝	2,300	Anaconda Copper.....	56	56⅝	56	56⅜	+ ⅞
46¾	47¼	50	Baltimore & Ohio.....	47½	47½	47½	47½	.....
72	72⅛	48	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	.....
113⅞	114	13,817	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	113⅛	114	113¾	113⅞	+1⅛
53½	54	240	Canada Southern	53½	53½	53⅛	53½	+ ⅞
97	98	20	Canadian Pacific.....	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¾	.....
28¼	28⅜	3,000	Chesapeake & Ohio....	27½	28½	27½	28¼	+ ⅜
136	136½	9,400	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	135¼	136¾	135¼	136¾	+1⅛
57¼	58	250	Chicago Con. Traction.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	.....
14¼	14⅜	875	Chicago Great West...	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅜
88	90⅜	200	Chi. Gr. West. deb...	89½	90½	89½	90½	.....
40	41	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	41	41	41	41	—1
131⅜	131½	9,310	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	130⅞	131½	130⅞	131½	+ ⅞
150½	160	100	Chicago & Northw....	159⅜	159⅜	159¾	159¾	— ⅛
118	118¼	21,020	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	117¼	118¾	117¼	118¾	+1¼
15	15½	100	Chicago Term. Trans..	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
58¼	58¾	833	C., C., C. & St. L....	57⅞	58½	57⅞	58½	+1
98	99½	10	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	98½	99¼	98½	99½	.....
1¾	2¼	10	Colorado C. & I. Dev..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	.....
45	46	170	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	45	45	45	45	—1½
14	14⅜	100	Col. & H. C. & Iron....	14½	14½	14½	14½	+1
177⅜	177⅞	9,085	Consolidated Gas	175	178¼	172½	177⅝	+ ⅛
41⅜	41⅜	10,530	Continental Tobacco...	41¼	42¼	41⅜	41¼	+ ⅝
80½	81½	2,120	Continental Tobac. pf.	82¼	82½	81	81	— ¾
121	123	343	Delaware & Hudson..	121½	122¼	121½	122¼	+ ¾
167	169	100	Del., Lack. & West...	168¾	168¾	168¾	168¾	+ ¾
21¾	21¼	400	Denver & Rio Grande.	21⅜	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	— ⅛
75⅜	75¾	300	Denver & R. G. pf....	75	75	75	75	— ⅛
21	21½	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	20	20½	20	20½	— ⅛
36½	37½	100	Erie 1st pf	36½	36¾	36½	36½	+ ⅛
39	40	15	Evans. & T. H.....	39	39	39	39	.....
57½	57¾	4,990	Federal Steel	57⅜	57⅞	57¼	57⅝	+ ⅜
80¼	80½	760	Federal Steel pf	80¼	81	80¼	80½	+ ⅜
119⅜	120	660	General Electric	119½	120	119½	119½	+ ¾
69	69¾	100	Glucose Sugar Ref....	69	69	69	69	— ¼
114	116	100	G. B. Claflin Co.....	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	.....
21½	23	20	Hocking Valley	21	21	21	21	.....
57	58	50	Hocking Valley pf	56	56½	56	56½	+ ½
115⅞	116	2,115	Illinois Central	115¼	115⅞	115¼	115⅞	+ ¼
41	41½	210	International Paper ..	41½	41½	41½	41½	+ ¼
78¼	79	10	Int. Paper pf.....	79	79	79	79	.....
12	12¼	100	Iowa Central	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
49	49¼	100	Iowa Central pf	49	49	49	49	.....
53	55	200	Laclede Gas	54	54	54	54	— ½
17¼	18¼	100	Lake Erie & West.....	18	18	18	18	—1
72¾	72¾	5,388	Louisville & Nashville.	72¾	72¾	72⅜	72⅜	+ ¼
118	118¾	9,620	Manhattan Con	117⅜	118¾	117¼	118¾	+1
56	57	100	Met. W. S. El. Chi., pf.	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	+1¼
.....	.....	1,995	Metropolitan St. Ry...	222	224½	222	224½	.....
211¼	212	6,363	Met. St. Rv., ex rts...	209½	211¾	209	211¾	+ ¾
14⅞	15	4,210	Mexican Central	15	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	.....
.....	3¾	50	Mexican National ctfs.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	.....
90½	91	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	.....
24	24½	200	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	23¾	24¼	23¾	24½	+ ⅝
64	66	800	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64¾	+ ⅝
11⅞	12	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	11¾	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
47⅞	48	9,155	Missouri Pacific	46¾	48	46¾	48	+1½
44¼	45	1,000	Mobile & Ohio.....	44⅜	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	+ ⅛
47¼	47½	1,200	National Biscuit Co....	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜	47⅜	.....
29	29¾	100	National Lead Co.....	29½	29½	29½	29½	.....
2	4	350	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs..	2	2	2	2	.....
49¼	49¾	200	National Steel	49	49	49	49	+1
90¾	91½	100	National Steel pf.....	91	91	91	91	.....
115⅝	116½	400	New Jersey Central...	116	116	116	116	—2
210	215	2,470	New York Air Brake..	208	210	190	210	.....
138¾	139	1,070	New York Central.....	138	139	138	138⅝	+ ¾
26⅞	26½	300	N. Y., Ont. & West....	25¾	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
20¼	20⅝	100	Norfolk & Western....	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
70¾	70¾	1,150	Norfolk & West. pf....	70¼	70⅝	70¼	70⅝	+ ⅜
11	11½	200	North American	11	11	11	11	.....
50	50¾	7,270	Northern Pacific	50	50⅛	49⅞	50	.....
77	77¼	197	Northern Pacific pf	77	77	77	77	—1⅛
75	77	150	Oregon R. & Nav. pf...	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	.....
47⅜	47⅝	1,100	Pacific Mail	47¼	47⅜	47¼	47⅜	.....
135¼	135⅜	2,290	Pennsylvania R. R....	134⅞	135⅝	134⅜	135⅝	+ ⅝
117¼	117⅜	1,710	People's Gas, Chicago.	116⅜	117¼	116⅜	117¼	+ ⅜
57⅜	57½	3,730	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	54⅜	57⅞	54⅜	57⅜	+1⅝
50	51	100	Pressed Steel Car.....	51	51	51	51	+1⅜
83	83¼	360	Press'd Steel Car pf...	83½	83½	83½	83½	.....
159¼	160½	70	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	160	160	160	160	.....
20¼	21	200	Reading	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ½
60¼	60¾	850	Reading 1st pf	60¼	60⅝	60	60⅝	.....
33	33¼	200	Reading 2d pf	32¾	33¼	32¾	33¼	+ ⅝
10¼	10⅜	100	St. L. & San Fran....	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
36⅜	37½	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	35⅜	36¾	36⅜	36¾	+ ½
14¼	14¾	600	St. Louis Southw.....	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
25¾	30	2,650	St. Louis Southw. pf..	35⅜	36	35¼	35⅞	+ ½
56	57	400	St. Paul & Duluth....	56	56	55¼	56	+1½
31¾	32	800	Southern Pacific	31¾	32	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅜
11⅜	11¼	300	Southern Railway	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
51¼	51½	400	Southern Railway pf....	51	51⅝	51	51⅜	+ ⅛
13	15	50	Standard Dis. & Dis...	13	13	13	13	.....
69¼	69⅝	850	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	69½	69¾	69¼	69¾	+ ⅜
92¾	92⅝	100	Texas Pacific	92¼	92¾	92¼	92⅝	+1
22¾	22⅝	2,925	Third Avenue	22¾	23	22¾	23	.....
102	105	50	Third Avenue	105	105	105	105	.....
67	68½	250	Twin City R. T.....	67¼	67	67	67	— ½
43¼	43⅝	2,440	Union Pacific	43	43¼	42¾	43½	+ ⅝
77¼	77½	3,845	Union Pacific pf	77	77¼	76¾	77½	+ ⅜
25¾	26	50	Union Bag & Paper.....	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25¼	.....
76¼	79	4	Union Pag & Paper pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	.....
48	50	20	United States Express.	50	50	50	50	.....
6¾	6¾	4,595	United States Leather.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅜
72¾	73	7,705	U. S. Leather pf	72⅝	73¼	72¼	73	+ ⅜
49¼	50	320	United States Rubber.	49½	49¾	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
115¼	116¾	150	U. S. Rubber pf	115½	115¾	115¼	115¾	— ¼
22¼	22¾	1,850	Wabash pf	21¾	22⅜	21¼	22¼	+ ¾
125	130	20	Wells-Fargo Express..	127	127	125	125	.....
90½	91	1,040	Western Union Tel....	89¾	90¼	89¾	90¼	+1¼
9	9⅜	400	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
23¾	25	222	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23¼	23¾	23¼	23¾	— ⅛
15	15¼	270	Wis. Cent., when iss.	15	15	15	15	.....
52¾	53	400	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	52½	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ½
Sales....		233,361						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	106⅜		K. & D. M.		
4s, r., 1918	108⅜	108⅝	pf.	18	19
5s, c., 1918	109	109½	Klick. Ice...	50	52½
3s, 1918, sm.	108½	109½	Knick. I. pf.	74	75
4s, r., 1907	112¼	112¾	Lac. G. pf..	98	100
4s, c., 1907	113	113¼	L. E. & W.		
4s, c., 1925	129½	129¾	pf.	75	76¼
5s, c., 1925	130	130¼	Lake Shore.	200	210
5s, r., 1904	111⅜	111⅞	Long Island.	68	73
5s, c., 1904	112⅜	113⅛	Mah. C. R.	150	
D. C. 3-65s	119		M. C. R. pf.	105	
Adams Exp.	112	114	Man. Beach.	10	23
Am. Coal	140	200	Md. Coal pf.	58	75
A. C. O. pf.	92	93	M. W. S. El.		
Am. D. Tel.		30	of Chi.	15	15¾
Am. M. Co.	17½	19	Met. North.	48	
A. S. R. pf.	118	118½	Mich. Cent.	111	
Ann Arbor.	18	19	M. & St. L.	54½	55½
B. & O. S. W. pf.	34		M., K. & T.		
B. & O. S. W. pf.	75½	9	pf.	34	34¾
B. A. L. pf.	106½		Nat. B. pf.	100	102½
B. Un. Gas.	139½	143	Nat. L. pf.	112	112½
Bruns. City.	15½	16	Nat. Starch.	5	7½
B., R. & P.	32½	34½	Nat. St. 1st		
B., R. & P.			pf.	50	50½
pf.	73	75	N. C. Coal.	37	39
B., C. R. & N.	100		N. Y. & N. J.	212	216
Cap. Tract.	93	96	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12½	13
Cent. Pac.	51½	52	St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
C. & E. Ill.	73½	74½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	32	34
C. & E. I.			Norf. South.	66	
pf.	122	126	Ont. Mining.	7	9
C. G. W. pf.	68½	69¼	O. R. R. & N.	45	50
C. G. W. pf.	30¾	32¾	Pharmacist	04	
C. I. & L.	10	10½	Portland	1.80	
C. M. & St. P.	175¾	174½	Pac. Coast.	38	40
C. & N. W.			P. C. 1st pf.	88	88
pf.	192	196	P. C. 2d pf.	55	60
C. T. & T.			Penn. Coal.	375	
pf.	48	49	P., D. & E.	2¼	2½
C., L. & W.	3	4	P. C. C. & St. L.	84½	86½
C., L. & W. pf.	37¾	41	P. Ft. W. & C.	184	
Cleve. & P.	184		Pitts., Ft. W. & C. pf.	182	
C. C. & I.	5		P. & W. pf.	9	10
C., F. & I.			P. & W. pf.	4	5
pf.	103	105	C. S. 1st pf.	44	44½
Col. South.	4¾	5	C. S. 2d pf.	10½	11½
C. S. 1st pf.	44	44½	Quicksilver.	2	3
C. S. 2d pf.	10½	11½	Quicksil'r pf.	10	10¾
Com. Cable.	179		Rens. & Sar.	191	
Consol. Coal.	90	96	R. W. & O.	31	
Consol. Ice.	42	43½	Rio Gr. W.	30	33½
Consol. I. pf.	90	92	R. G. W. pf.	79	80
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	106	125	St. J. & G. I.	4	5
Edison Elec. Ill.			St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	43	46
Erie.	13¼	14	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	12½	16
E. T. & T.	96	99	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	68	71
E. T. & T. pf.	82	85	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	30	32
F. & P. M.	30	32	St. P. & D. pf.	102½	104
F. & P. M. pf.	57	62	St. P. & O.	107	108
F. W. & R.	22	24	St. P. & O. pf.	170	185
G. N.	107	108	Sil. Bull. ctfs.	60	61
Glucose pf.	107	109	Sixth Av.	200	
Gt. N. pf.	166	169	1st pf.	103	
H. B. Claflin			S. R. W. Tr.	7½	7½
1st pf.	103		T. P. L. T.	12	13
H. B. Claflin			T. & O. C.	20	
2d pf.	103		T. & O. C.		
Homestake, ex div.	72	77	pf.	40	
Ill. C. L.	105		U. S. R.	170½	
Int. Silver.	13½	16	Wabash	7¾	8
Int. & G. N. pf.	30		Wagner P. C.	183	186½
K. C., P. & G.	7¾	7½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	55
K. & D. M.	10½	15			
K. & D. M. pf.	3½	5			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$279,251,741
Gold reserve	244,492,002
Net silver	5,154,228
United States notes in the Treasury.	15,983,183
Treasury notes of 1890	746,612
Total receipts this day	1,620,122
Total receipts this month	31,982,942
Total receipts this year	31,982,942
Total expenditures this day	1,197,000
Total expenditures this month	41,748,000
Total expenditures this year	41,748,000
Deposits in National banks	78,595,860
Silver bullion	972,823
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	228,056
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	1,042,622
Customs	500,375
Miscellaneous	77,124

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27¾d per ounce and in New York at 60½c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Comstock sold at .05, 600 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .12, 400 Isabella at .85, 100 Moulton at .35, 700 Phoenix at .10, and 1,000 Work at .22@.23.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Plymouth	.10
Adams Consol	.05	Phoenix G. Mfr. Co.	.08
Belcher	.22	Potosi	.50
Best & Belcher	.50	Quicksilver	2.19
Breece	1.75	Quicksilver pf	8.00
Bruns. Con	.15	Savage	.55
Caledonia B. H.	.58	Sierra Nevada	.38
Dollar	.28	Standard	2.40
Crown Point	.25	Small Hopes	1.25
Con. Cal. & Va	2.00	Union Consolidated	.33
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Utah	.01
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.06	Yellow Jacket	.30
Crescent	.15	Argentum Juanita	.24
Catalpa	.20	Alamo	.08
Deadwood Terra	.60	Anaconda	.45
Eureka Consol	.20	Cripple Creek Cons.	.10
Father de Smet	.10	Creede & Cr. Ck.	.08
Gould & Curry	.35	Gold & Globe	.04
Hale & Norcross	.36	Golden Fleece	.24
Homestake	55.00	Isabella	.80
Horn Silver	1.10	Mollie Gibson	.23
Iron Silver	.50	Mount Rosa	.25
Julia Consol'dated	.02	Pharmacist	.04
King. & Pemb	.18	Portland	1.80
La Crosse	.16	Specimen	.06
Leadville Con	.08	Union	.27
Little Chief	.20	Work	.21
Mexican	.52	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.14¾
Moulton	.30	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.13½
Ontario	6.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.12¾
Ophir	1.00	Grey Forge	.12¾
Occidental	.20		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.14	Isabella	.80
Gold Magnet	.02	Justine	.01¾
Jennie Blanche	.5½	Mollie Gibson	.24
Morenci Cop. pf	1.52	Old Gold	.01
Rocky Mountain	.005	Pande Basin	.40
Alamo	.09½	Portland	1.90
Anaconda	.48	Sentinel	.002¼
Cr. Ck. Con	.10	Union Gold	.27
Cannon Ball	.008	Waldorf	.01¾
Elkton	.90	Work	.24
Gar. Con	.13	Rosario Honduras	5.00
Golden Fleece	.25		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	535	535	537
2d week July	$72,086	$64,790	$58,986
From July 1	143,450	126,658	117,727
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	74	74	76
24 week July	$24,764	$23,780	$20,816
From July 1	46,567	44,726	
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
24 week July	$6,575	$6,224	$5,980
From July 1	12,078	12,634	12,149
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
24 week July	$23,850	$21,475	$20,782
From July 1	47,097	43,179	41,794
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
24 week July	$133,321	$127,865	$98,191
From July 1	290,046	280,758	203,502
PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for June—			
Gross	$1,457,388	$1,176,630	$1,188,613
Op. exp	1,188,394	952,261	740,813
Net	268,994	224,369	438,800
Prop. exp. to gross	81⅞	81⅜	63⅜
Charges	221,071	270,053	229,907
Profit	47,923	*45,684	208,893
For six months—			
Gross	8,116,260	7,539,284	6,789,666
Net	1,858,039	1,650,834	1,760,612
Profit	300,300	*48,678	144,430
*Deficit.			
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD for June—			
Net	$110,459	$53,629	$38,550
Charges	46,563	47,479	47,777
Surplus	69,896	6,150	*9,227
From Jan. 1—			
Net	509,662	416,324	267,004
Surplus	230,484	131,452	*19,658
*Deficit.			

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, coup, 1907			1,000	113				
U S 4s, coup, 1925			5,000	130¼				
Am Tobacco Co scrip			30,000	103				
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s			8,000	84⅝				
			13,000	84⅞				
			1,000	85				
			23,000	85¼				
			25,000	85¼				
Gen 4s			135,000	102				
			500	101¾				
			10,000	102				
Balt & Ohio 3½s			5,000	96⅝				
			11,000	96⅞				
			8,000	96⅝				
Balt & Ohio 4s			5,000	100⅜				
			15,000	100¼				
			6,000	100¼				
			44,000	100¼				
			25,000	100⅜				
Bur, C R & N 1st, col tr 5s			10,000	116½				
Cent Ga Ry con 5s			2,000	96⅞				
			25,000	96⅝				
			1,000	96¾				
			1,000	96½				
Cent of N J gen 5s			25,000b3	121¼				
Registered			15,000b3	121				
Cent Pac 5s, 1939, Speyer & Co ctfs			5,000	123⅛				
Cent Pac Ext 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs			4,000	107⅛				
Ches & O gen 4½s			2,000	97⅝				
			2,000	97⅝				
			8,000	97				
			1,000	97¼				
			1,000	97½				
Chi, Bur & Q, Neb Ext 4s			11,000	113⅜				
			50,000	113½				
Chi, B & Q con 7s			1,000	113⅜				
Chi, B & Q, Den Div 4s			3,000	105				
Chi & E Ill con			10,000	137				
Chi & E Ill gen 5s			1,000	115½				
Chi & N'w'n gen 3½s			1,000	110				
Chi, R I & P gen 4s			5,000	108				
C, C, C & St L gen 4s			1,000	95¼				
Clev, Lor & Wheel 1st			1,000	108½				
Col Fuel & Iron 5s			7,000	89½				
Col Midland 2-4s			9,000	62				
			10,000	62½				
Col & South 1st 4s			5,000	89¼				
			5,000	89				
Col & Ninth Av 1st			5,000	126¼				
Denv & Rio Gr 4s			6,000	100¼				
Denv & R G 4½s			2,000	109				
			8,000	109½				
D M & Ft D 1st 5½s			6,000	80				
Det & Mack g 4s			1,000	70				
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s			12,000	119				
Erie gen lien 4s			159,000	72¼				
			1,000c	72¼				
			20,000	72½				
Erie 4s, prior bds			19,000	92½				
Ft W & D C 1st			5,000	77				
			5,000	77½				
Hocking Val 4½s			5,000	61				
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s			5,000	96				
Lake Erie & West 1st			3,000	120				
L S & M So 1st, registered			2,000c	103¾				
L S & Mich So 3½s			9,000	110				
Lex Av & Pav F 1st			2,000	126½				
Louis & Nash col tr 4s			15,000	99⅝				
Manhattan Ry con 4s			1,000	109¼				
Met St Ry gen 5s			25,000	123⅝				
			14,000	124				
Mex Cent 2d inc			10,000	12½				
Mex Inter 1st 4s			10,000	86½				
			5,000	86¾				
Mil, L S & W 1st			3,000	140½				
Total sales			$2,250,000					

Minn & St L 1st and refund 4s			1,000	99				
Mo, K & T 1st 4s			10,000	93				
			11,000	92½				
			7,000	92⅞				
Mo, K & T 2d			1,000	67⅜				
			1,000	67⅝				
			2,000	67¾				
			1,000	68				
Mo, K & T of T 5s			5,000	90				
Mo Pac 1st col 5s			5,000	97				
Mo Pac 1st con 5s			15,000	111¾				
			11,000	111¾				
			25,000	111⅝				

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Mercer Street Property Sold—Important Leases on Fifth Avenue—Dealings at Auction.

Thomas Moloney has sold, for about $100,000, the two five-story mercantile buildings 117 and 119 Mercer Street, 50 by 100.

M. & L. Hess have closed negotiations for two more leases in the ten-story building to be erected by Henry Corn at 122 and 124 Fifth Avenue, extending through to 5 and 7 West Seventeenth Street and 2 West Eighteenth Street. The lessees are the Kaufman & Strauss Company and the Raphael Tuck & Sons Company. The two firms will occupy two whole floors and a portion of a third, in all about 50,000 square feet of space. Both leases are for a long term of years.

Darius O. Mills took title yesterday to the plot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, 100 by 100.11, recently purchased from Thomas B. Hidden. The consideration mentioned in the deed is $110,000.

The block front on the west side of Broadway, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, where excavation for a new family hotel has been in progress for some time, was transferred yesterday for a nominal consideration by W. E. D. Stokes to George H. L. Morton, and by the latter to the Onward Construction Company. Neither Mr. Stokes nor Mr. Morton could be reached last evening, but from what could be learned from other sources it would seem that these transfers do not mean an actual change in the ownership of the parcel, but simply the vesting of title in a corporation in which Mr. Stokes and his associates will retain a controlling interest. The property was also mortgaged yesterday by the Onward Construction Company in favor of the Equitable Life Assurance Society for $300,000. The mortgage is made for a period of six months.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

133 William Street, 25 by 97.6 and irregular, leasehold, five-story iron-front building; foreclosure sale, to C. B. Graham. $21,000

2,109 Second Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 20.3 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to James McGee 30,750

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

202 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 37.6 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Robert Wallace 35,000

By Charles A. Berrian.

529 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary J. Sylvester 16,100

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 62 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 200 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 99.11, three-story brick building with one-story frame building in the rear. Due on judgment, $6,338.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas L. Murray, referee, 773 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 20.5 feet south of West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 20.5 by 105.6 by 20 by 101.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,984.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas L. Murray, referee, St. Nicholas Avenue, southwest corner of West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 20.5 by 101.2 by 20 by 96.10, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,294.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Selah B. Strong, referee, 116 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 253 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $24,595.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Brook Avenue, west side, 98.1 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 21 by 60; Mrs. James Dickson of 1,351 Washington Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $6,000.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for five two-story and basement brick and stone dwellings, 20 by 55; Julius Schledorn of 250 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; John Brandt, architect; cost, $20,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for ten three-story frame dwellings, 21 by 48; William T. Lavelle of 772 Jackson Avenue, owner; J. H. Lavelle, architect; cost, $50,000.

Park Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for seven three and four story brick tenements, 27.10 and 20 by irregular; Amelia Schwartzier of 973 Fifth Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $54,000.

No. 793 Ninth Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 58; William Keil, Jr., of 400 West Fifty-third Street, owner; John H. Kimbel, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

No. 929 Fifth Avenue, to a five and four story brick and stone dwelling; Alfred D. Pell of 929 Fifth Avenue, owner; McIlvaine & Tucker of 48 Exchange Place, architects; cost, $3,500.

No. 2,024 Valentine Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Neil McIntosh, premises, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $300.

No. 5 East Eightieth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; Samuel C. Boehm, premises, owner; F. A. Minrath, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 127 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick and stone dwelling; Benjamin E. Hall, premises, owner; Barney & Chapman, architect; cost, $700.

No. 442 West Forty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Lillie Welker of 627 Ninth Avenue, owner; John H. Kimbel, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 512 East Seventy-fourth Street, to a two-story brick stable and office; Albert Marschat of 425 East Seventy-fourth Street, owner; Farnsworth & Miller, architects; cost, $300.

No. 33 East Seventy-second Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Mrs. C. N. Whitehead of 3 East Seventeenth Street, owner; D'Oench & Simon, architects; cost, $6,500.

Cauldwell Avenue, east side, 58.7 feet north of Cedar Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Minnie Dietsch of 808 Cauldwell Avenue, owner; S. J. Best, architect and builder; cost, $1,500.

Street Openings and Improvements.

Hearing.—Opening of a public park at Worth and Baxter Streets, Borough of Manhattan, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, July 20.

AVENUE A, or Sutton Place, e s, 33.9 ft n of 58th St, 16.8x15; Elizabeth A. and Ernest A. Paur and others to Emelie Paur $3,000

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 74th St, 162x irregular to 73d St, 249.7 ft to the Boulevard x n — to beginning; William E. D. Stokes to George H. L. Morton 1

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 74th St, 162x irregular to 73d St, 249.7 ft to the Boulevard x n — to beginning; George H. L. Morton to the Onward Construction Company 1

BROADWAY, n w s, 199 ft n e of indefinite street, runs n w to Church St x n e 199.8 x e 296 to Broadway x199 to beginning; John B. Pine, referee, to Wilson P. Marchbank 22,660

BROADWAY, 2,197, 20.2x107.1x20x104.3; Albert J. Adams to Adolph J. Jantzen, Jr. 35,000

BRONX TERRACE, e s, north 25 ft of Lot 1,178, map of village of Wakefield, 25x105; also part of Lot 1,178, Bronx Terrace, e s, 25 ft s of Lot 1,177, same map, 25x105; William Bartel to John and Mary Lofink 900

CLINTON AV, 1,345, 24.0x137.6x24.9x137.6; Victor Gerhards to Claus C. Voltmer 7,500

HONEYWELL AV, s e s, 220 ft s w of Samuel St, 25x98.11; Christina Hohner and others to James Livingston, quit claim, &c. 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 66.9 ft n of 69th St, 16.7x72.6; Ellen C. Eustace to James McCabe 16,250

LOT 86, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Edward H. Graham to George A. Mander 950

LUDLOW ST, 109 and 111, 40x87.8; Marietta B. Bellows to the City Construction Company 1

MAIDEN LANE, 93 and 95, 30.1x63.5x irregular; John A. Vanderpoel to Emily N. Vanderpoel, ½ part 1

PART OF LOT 10, map of property of Samuel Thomson, adjoining land of Isaac Dyckman; Pauline Keppler to Joseph Keppler ..... Gift

ROAD leading from New Rochelle to Pelham Bridge, known as Pelham Road, n w s, 375 ft n e of Pelham Bay Park, — x — x98.7x — ; also Pelham Road, s e s, 375 ft n e of Pelham Bay Park, runs s e to Long Island Sound x s w to Pelham Bay Park x n w to road x n e 375 ft to beginning; Elbert C. Roosevelt to Charles H. Roosevelt 1

TIEBOUT AV, 2,102, 20x100; Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton to John T. Slater and another 1

UNION AV, w s, 122.10 ft n of 165th St, 75x160; David Wilson to Anthony Smyth. 1

WEST END AV, 888, 20.6x100; John F. Makley to Sarah Strasburger 23,000

WILLETT ST, 82, 25x100; Simon Hoffmann and Elkan Kahn to Morris Morrison and Bernard Appelbaum 1

1ST AV, e s, 60.11 ft s of 107th St, 20x93; Elisabeth and Stephen Schreck to Simon Epstein and Meyer Solomon 1

1ST AV, 2,060, 20x93; Abraham Cahn to Simon Epstein and Meyer Solomon 1

1ST AV, 2,064, 20x93; John H. Luckemeier, executor, &c., to Simon Epstein and Meyer Solomon 4,000

1ST AV, s w corner of 101st St, 100.11x325; Edmund Coffin to Aaron M. Janpole and another 100

2D AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 112th St, 25x75; Adelheid and Hugo F. Mayer to Ezra Solomon 100

3D AV, 1,751; 25x83.9; Arthur Gorsch to Jacob Horowitz 100

5TH AV, s e corner of 105th St, 100.11x100; Thomas B. Hidden to Darius O. Mills 110,000

10TH ST, n w corner of Dry Dock St, 22.2x60.8x22.2x60.11; 10th St, n s, 22.2 ft w of Dry Dock St, 40.1x70.2x39.10x69.8; also property in Richmond County; William T. Doyle to Henry J. Schumacher 1

17TH ST, n e s, 312 ft s e of 2d Av, 29.2x92; Louise Lindenmeyer to John Hayes .. 19,100

17TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x92; Thomas Powers to Mary Callaghan 1

28TH ST, 326 West, 18.9x98.9; William H. Blain to Katharyn C. Dobinson 1

44TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Elizabeth M. Roe to Sarah M. Cory 1

49TH ST, 312 East, 25x100.5; Adelaide Collins and Mary L. Patterson to Louis Lese and another 8,250

59TH ST., n s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, runs e 25x n 100.5 to n s of 59th St, to beginning, error; Mary E. McCronogue to John Cronogue 1

92D ST, 152 West, 19x100.8; George E. Weed to Samuel M. Keiper 24,000

100TH ST, s s, 73.3 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; Sidney J. Cowen, referee, to George W. Arthur 44,000

112TH ST, s s, 358 ft w of 5th Av, 212x100.11; Aaron M. Janpole and Louis Werner to Edmund Coffin 100

120TH ST, n s, 391.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11; William S. Andrews to Ida A. Andrews 1

120TH ST, s s, plot at centre of block between 119th and 120th Sts, 125 ft w of Park Av, runs w 10x n — to 120th St x s e — to beginning; Ambia Boody to Albert Brod 1

125TH ST, n s, 160 ft w of 5th Av, 75x99.11; Richard Lathers to Fannie Hamlin 1

130TH ST, n e s, 125 ft s e of 12th Av, 50x99.11; Joseph H. Godwin, Jr., to Joseph H. Godwin 1

137TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 6th Av, old line, 50x99.11; Caroline E. Robert to James V. Donvan 8,750

137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 6th Av, old line, 25x99.11; Joseph Marx to Mary E. Healy. 23,500

Recorded Leases.

ASH, Mark, to Rose Florence; Amsterdam Av, e s, 45.4 ft n of 185th St, 175.6x irregular, 5 years $1,000

COHEN, Louis, to Theresa Schaaf; 765 St. Ann's Av, 4 5-12 years ..... 405 to 660

GAFFNEY, Deborah L., to Thomas L. and Mary Farmer, or Fanner; 2,089 Madison Av, 10 years 1,680

JONES, Walker O., to the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company; 171 to 175 8th Av, 22 years ..... 11,000 to 14,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ALBRO, Lewis K., to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 384 Grand St, 1-7 part, 1 year $960

AMES, Louise R., to Helen L. Pearsall; Trinity Av, e s, 100 ft s of 156th St, 3 months 500

ARTHUR, George W., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 100th St, s s, 73.3 ft w of Park Av, demand 50,000

BELL, Thomas H., and George H. Roth, to Orrin D. Person; part of Lot 149, subdivision No. 1, map of Village of Morrisania, extends to n e side of Boston Road, 1 year $3,500

BOOTS, John H., to William J. La Roche; 351 West 71st St, demand 5,000

BLANK, Edward J. and Annie, to Samuel C. Fleischmann; Avenue A, w s, 51.5 ft s of 83d St, 5 years 12,000

BRUGNELLI, Virginia, to William C. Stuart and others, trustees, &c.; 117th St, n s, 135 and 155 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years (two mortgages,) each 19,500

BRUGNELLI, Virginia, to the United States Trust Company; 117th St, n s, 95 and 115 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years, (two mortgages,) each 19,500

CORNWELL, Jenny A., to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 384 Grand St, 1-7 part, 1 year 960

CROUCH, John D. and George, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 18th St, n s, 90 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years 12,000

DE BOES, Bernhard H., to Julia Irving, executor, &c.; 122d St, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 23,000

DERRICK, or De Rick, Thirza J., to Henry Lorenz; road from Village of Westchester to Taylor Bridge, adjoining lands of Jacob and Augustus Steinard, Throgg's Neck, 3 years 300

DIETRICH, Phillipp, to George Ehret; 1,020 Western Boulevard, demand 2,000

DILLON, John J., and Thomas McGuire, to the German Savings Bank; 103d St, n s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 15,000

DUANE, John and Henry, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 5, 6, and 7, map of St. Raymond Park, 24th Ward, 3 years 1,050

DUGGAN, Ann, to Harlem Savings Bank; Bathgate Av, e s, 221 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 1 year 500

EATON, Louis K., to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 384 Grand St, 1-7 part, 1 year 960

EICHHORST, Matilda and Carl, to Anna M. Lehmann; 710 East 144th St, 3 years 12,500

EPSTEIN, Simon, and Meyer Solomon, to Mary L. Dayton; 2,064 1st Av, 1 year. 4,000

EPSTEIN, Simon, and Meyer Solomon to Della S. Brush, guardian, &c.; 2,062 1st Av, 1 year 5,250

FARLEY, Joseph A., to Samson Lachman and another, executors, &c.; 316 West 108th St, 3 years 25,000

FARLEY, Joseph A., to Samuel Scholle; 318 West 108th St, 3 years 29,000

FARLEY, Joseph A., to Samuel Scholle; 320 West 120th St, 3 years 29,000

FARLEY, Joseph A., to Samson Lachman and another, executors, &c.; 322 West 108th St, 3 years 35,000

HAMLIN, Fannie, to the New York Savings Bank; 125th St, n s, 160, 179, 197.6, and 216 ft w of 5th Av, 3½ years, (four mortgages,) each 20,000

HATTENBACH, Rachel, to Catherine Meyer; 1,431 Avenue A, 3 years 1,000

HART, Frieda, to Marianne Rosenweig; 98th St, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, demand. 950

HEIDELBERGER, Bertha, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 59th St, s s, 325 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years 20,000

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith, to Charles H. Miller and another, trustees, &c.; Kelly St, n s, 235 ft e of Robbins Av, 5 years 12,000

JANPOLE, Aaron M., and Louis Werner to Edmund Coffin; 101st St, s s, 100 and 200 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years, (two mortgages) 31,500

JONES, George W., to the American Mortgage Company; 174 Fulton St, 169 8th Av, and 51 Vesey St, ½ part, ½ year 3,000

LEDERER, Samuel M., to Samuel W. Peck; 209 Greenwich St, 2 years 5,500

LEDERER, Samuel M., to Jacob Rossbach and another, executors, &c.; 209 Greenwich St, 5 years 17,000

LESE, Louis, and Morris Deutsch to Adelheid Collins and Mary L. Patterson; 312 East 49th St, 1 year 7,250

LEWIS, William H., to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 384 Grand St, 1-7 part, 1 year 960

LOFINK, John and Mary, to William Bartel; n 25 ft of Lot 1,178, and another part of said lot, map of village of Wakefield, 3 years 400

LORD, Alice C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Walton Av, e s, 80.7 ft n of 150th St, installments 2,150

MARCHRANK, Wilson P., to Catharine E. Weber; Broadway, n w s, 199 ft n e of an unnamed street, runs n w to Church St, &c., 2 years 20,000

MARTIN, Minnie R., to Albert Tilt; 57th St, 102 West, 1 year 6,000

MAY, Jane M., to Mary McCabe; 123d St, s s, 128.1 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 2,500

MAYER, Abderhold, to Jacob and Nannie Regensberg; 2d Av, e s, 75.11 ft s of 112th St, 3 years 2,500

MAYER, James, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lexington Av, e s, 66.9 ft n of 69th St, 1 year 8,000

MELROSE TURN VEREIN to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Courtlandt Av, e s, 94.2 ft n of 150th St, 3 years 10,000

NESTOR, John J., to Margaret J. Nestor; 163d St, 834 East, 3 years 2,000

O'TOOLE, Catherine A., to Cyrus Hitchcock; Jackson Av, e s, 227 ft s of 165th St, ½ year 500

PETRIE, Albert W. J., to City Trust Company of New York; West End Av, e s, 81.8 ft s of 89th St, 3 years 15,500

POOR, Charlotte A., to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 384 Grand St, 1 year, 1-7 part 960

RIED, Jacob, and Philip Jaeger to the German Savings Bank; Fulton Av, widened, w s, 153.7 ft n of 167th St, 1 year. 8,500

RIED, Jacob, and Philip Jaeger to the German Savings Bank; Fulton Av, widened, w s, 136 ft n of 167th St, 1 year.. 8,500

ROCKWELL, Louise, to John H. Burt; Monroe St, n s, 99.9 ft e of Catharine St, 2 years 2,000

ROOSEVELT, Charles H., to James B. Grenzelbach; Pelham Road, s e s, which is n e corner of land of Pelham Bay Park, extends to Long Island Sound, &c.; also Pelham Road, s e s, 225 ft n e of Pelham Bay Park, extends to Long Island Sound, 3 years 4,000

SHADY, John, to J. Frederic Kernochan; 23d St, s e corner of 9th Av, 3 years 45,000

SHADY, John, to Adrian H. Jackson; 23d St, s e corner of 9th Av, 1 year 6,000

SLATER, John T., and Robert S. Sloat to Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton; 2,102 Tiebout Av, installments 800

SLOAT, Omer M., to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 8 and 9, map of St. Raymond Park, 24th Ward, 5 years 900

SOLOMON, Ezra, to Adelheid Mayer; 2d Av, e s, 75.11 ft s of 112th St, 5 years .. 2,550

STRASBURGER, Sarah, to John F. Makley; West End Av, e s, 80.11 ft n of 103d St, 5 years 20,000

THE ONWARD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Broadway, n w corner of 73d St, extends to 74th St, ½ year 500,000

VOLTMER, Claus C., to Victor Gerhards; Clinton Av, w s, 220.7 ft s of Jefferson St, 5 years and installments, 2 mortgages 6,000

WESTON, John E., to A. D. Mather & Co.'s Bank, Utica, N. Y.; 5th Av, s e corner of 85th St, 5 years 20,000

ZEHNDER, Henry G. to George Ehret; 61st St, s s, 80 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year.. 1,500

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, e s, 76.10 ft n of 39th St, 25.7x114.2x24.8x107.3; also 39th St, n s, 86.8 ft e of Broadway, 75x½ block; William H. Aldrich and another against the Parker Hotel Company and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. Ritterbusch.

MADISON AV, e s, 73.9 ft n of 37th St, 25x100; Ann K. Weaver and another, trustees, &c., against James H Phipps, individually and as executor, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. D. Veeder.

MANHATTAN AV, 502; Jeremiah P. Robinson and another, trustees, &c., against Mary E. Harris and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Owen & Sturgis.

SUFFOLK ST, w s, 40 ft s of Stanton St, 20x75; Morris Goldstein against Pincus Rubel and others, (foreclosure of mortage;) attorney, A. F. Silverstone.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 185th St, 50x101; the Excelsior Savings Bank against Ernest Freise, Jr., executor, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Gulick.

3D AV, 1,488, leasehold; Maximilian Reesman against Mary Moore and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Kuhn.

4TH ST, 312 West; National Park Bank against the Middlesex County Bank, (notice of attachment;) attorney, L. F. Doyle.

4TH ST, 312 West; Henry B. Thomas against the Middlesex County Bank, (notice of attachment;) attorney, R. Gibson, Jr.

55TH ST, 56 and 62 to 66 West; also 9 parcels in Brooklyn; Winfield L. Hayes against Mary A. Hayes and others, (partition;) attorneys, Bergen & Dykman.

Assignments of Mortgages.

CALDWELL, Minnie D., to John H. Loos. $9,000

ELLIOTT, Edward, to George Freifeld... 2,000

HAGERTY, Michael H., and others, executors, &c., to Michael H. Hagerty and others, trustees ..... Nominal

HAGERTY, Michael H., and others, executors, &c., to Michael H. Hagerty and others, trustees, &c., (nine mortgages) .. Nominal

HOCHHEIMER, Emanuel, to Julia Drought 3,700

JACKSON, Frederick J., to John Claflin .. Nominal

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to the State Bank ..... Nominal

LIBBY, Robert H., to Emily F. Libby .. Nominal

PALEN, George, to Edward Weber and others ..... Nominal

POWELL, Sarah H., to Martha V. Griffen. 4,500

RABELL, William E., to Anna St. John.. 4,000

SEIMER, Robert, to Selma Mattman ..... Gift

STERN, Lilly R., to the City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia ..... Nominal

TITLE GUARANTEE, to Frances Gosling. 3,500

Mechanics' Liens.

COURTLANDT AV, s e corner 157th St, 25x100; John J. McGreal against John Bartels, owner; Joseph De Orio and Michael Mingus, contractors $13

GRAND ST, 420 and 422; Jacob Siegelman against Philip Horowitz and Samuel Parnass, owners and contractors.... 1,811

JACKSON AV, s w corner of 156th St, 90 x75; Maria W. Dittmar against John Doe, owner; Charles W. Collins, contractor 67

KELLY ST, n s, 260 ft e of Robbins Av, 50x irregular; Herman Masche against Elizabeth MacKinley owner and contractor; Andrew Mayer, contractor..... 116

LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 36 ft s of 180th St, 128x100; Herman Masche against Charles A. Foss and Andrew Mayer, owners and contractors 1,920

MADISON AV, 1,655; Braunfeld & Korff against Margaret Campbell, owner; Thomas G. Wallace, contractor..... 129

UNION AV, w s, 100 ft n of 156th St, 50x irregular; Herman Masche against Samuel Cowen, owner and contractor; Andrew Mayer, contractor..... 364

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 50x100; Park Av, e s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 50x100; Union Granite Company against A. Farber, owner; Albert Gerhards, contractor 365

WEST, 312 West; Augustus Noll against Hew Miller, owner and contractor..... 537

21ST ST, 41 East; Harry W. Bell against Walter M. Fernbach, owner and contractor 65

99TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100; B. Kreischer & Sons against Mary McWalters, owner; James McWalters, owner and contractor..... 205

112TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 125x100.11; Nathaniel Wise against Henry Nicholsburg, owner and contractor..... 4,173

112TH ST, n s, 109 ft e of 8th Av, 125x100.11; John W. Rapp against Henry Nicholsburg, owner and contractor..... 1,000

116TH ST, n s, 571 ft e of Pleasant Av, 50x100.11; Church E. Gates & Co. against the estate of Isaac C. Delaplaine, owner; Mount Morris Bank, lessee; the William G. Tucker Company, contractor. 436

140TH ST, s s, 102.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Wotherspoon & Son against Meyer Beyer, owner and contractor..... 503

142D ST, s s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 220x100; Harry W. Bell against Della Stevens, owner and contractor..... 283

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Daniel G. Brown, lumber dealer, of Newburg, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $221,199 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $204,503 are to A. Weston & Son of Tonawanda, N. Y., partially secured by five houses at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Broadway, this city, and stock of the Suburban Finance and Construction Company and the Newark Lumber Company. Mr. Brown was of Brown & Co., who discontinued business in 1892. Mrs. Carrie M. Hasbrouck, his daughter, was the "company," and she filed a petition in bankruptcy on March 13, with the same liabilities, and recently received her discharge from all her debts.

John Smith, metal worker, at 1,511 Avenue A, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $12,427 and no assets. He has only two creditors, the American National Bank of Kansas City, $12,091, on a loan, and the Kansas City Builders and Traders' Exchange Company, $336, for rent.

Eugene Reichenbach of 732 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,942, and nominal assets $565 in fixtures and accounts. Of the liabilities, $2,000 is a suit against him for alleged malicious prosecution.

Albert Jaret, salesman, at 4 West Third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,170, and nominal assets $2,391 in old accounts. He was formerly of A. Jaret & Co., wholesale dealers in children's clothing, at 71 Bond Street.

Dominick Lordi, builder, of 280 Pleasant Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,167 and no assets.

James J. Alexander, druggist, of 2,381 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,237 and no assets. He began business seven years ago.

Attachment for an Old Loan.

The Sheriff has received an attachment against William S. Pendleton of Sydney, N. S. W., in favor of John M. Pendleton, for $2,500 with interest from Oct. 21, 1868, at 6 per cent. per annum. John M. Pendleton claims that he lent the $2,500 to William S. Pendleton on Oct. 21, 1868, to purchase the bark Rose M., that the latter went to Sydney and has remained there ever since. It is asserted that the defendant has property in this city, viz., $15,000 that is to be paid him in a settlement of the contest of the will of Elizabeth P. Higgins.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BARKER, Charles W. and Carrie M.—M. C. Hall and another $185

BETTS, John H.—Crandall & Godley Company 106

BERGMAN, Fanny S.—Frank T. Morril... 803

BROWN, Charles R.—Emma Laduke..... 87

BOCKELMAN, Henry G.—C. A. Stewart.. 26

CARLIN, John C.—Emma Laduke..... 156

COHEN, Morris—M. Levin 35

DEMAREST, Frank—Fourth Side Bank.. 67

DERNBRACK, Charles J.—F. H. Leggett and others 77

EDWARDS, Philip—The Cook & Bernheimer Company 158

EMERICK, William—Mary Emerick, costs 67

FOX, John—Charles F. Thompson..... 611

FORMAN, Alexander A.—John Schade and others 70

FLEISCHMAN, Gus J.—Emma Laduke... 87

FLYNN, Daniel and Ellen—E. G. Campbel 408

GOLDSTEIN, M. Alexander—R. Bunke and another 50

GOLDSTEIN, Louis—R. Smith and another, costs 1,284

GELLER, Bernard—A. T. Sullivan and others 36

GORMANN, Kate and Charles—The Ganse-voort Bank 294

HERR, Frank H.—West Side Bank..... 170

HARPER, Wiliam T.—R. Duckworth and another 217

HENNESSY, James—Emma Laduke..... 83

HOLDEN, Lawrence E.—Brown Saddle Company 165

HALL, Nora—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, costs 25

HUSSE, Charles A.—Henry P. McKenney. 101

HINCK, William D.—J. J. Duffy 259

HERBST, Frederick—C. Prasek, by guardian, &c. 100

JEWELL, Katharine L., and J. M. Tryon —C. G. Scollay, executor 374

JACKSON, Henry H., Adrian H. and Stephen H., executors, &c.—M. J. O'Brien, costs 95

JUDGE, Matthew—Emma Laduke..... 156

KNIGHT, Frank E.—E. R. Ulrich and others 184

KLEINBERGER, Daniel—E. Laduke..... 121

KELLEY, Benjamin F. and Harold N.—W. E. A. Koehler 319

KUGLER, Frank—E. C. Gassner..... 184

KOEHLER, Arthur J.—B. Loewy..... 121

MEAD, Agnes, administratrix, &c.—A. H. Mead and another 4,414

MARTIN, Stuart T.—Bank of Syracuse.. 2,328

METELSKI, George—Emma Laduke..... 156

MENZ, Joseph—Emma Laduke..... 83

MAYER, Leopold—Emma Laduke..... 87

MILLIKEN, David, Jr.—Isaac Stern and others 95

MULLER, Abraham—C. Hunt & Co..... 21

MOTT, Webster J.—William L. Wall.... 200

MILLER, Sarah J. and Ephraim—H. Meigs, Jr., trustee, &c. 86

McKAY, Edward H.—Hills Brothers Company, costs 25

McCARTHY, John B.—Charles F. Thompson 611

McINTOSH, Andrew J.—Waldorf Importation Company 241

NOLL, Henry A.—F. Rogers..... 137

ORAM, John E.—Emma Laduke..... 87

OKIE, Howard P.—J. Brettauer..... 186

PLINUS, Morris and Adele—E. C. Gassner 184

RUSSELL, Irving L.—O. M. Farrand... 259

ROLLINGS, Percy L.—Emma Laduke.... 85

SCHWARTZ, M.—S. Kornbluth, by guardian 300

SAYRE, Henry D.—James W. Hamblett.. 130

SANDERS, Ernest W.—F. W. Day..... 27

SWEET, Lepielette K.—Coy, Hunt & Co. 21

SCHNITZER, Hyman—A. Bracco..... 102

TOLANO, A. Joseph—S. Roeser..... 161

VAUGHAN, William W.—P. F. Murphy and another 53

VOGT, Otto—F. Kreutzer and another.... 45

VANDERPOEL, Augustus G.—E. P. Rogers 494

WALKER, John W., Jr.—Emma Laduke. 156

WHITLEY, Edward S.—Emma Laduke.. 83

WEISS, Edward H.—J. A. Amundson.... 109

WHITE, David—I. Stern and others..... 103

WAGNER, E. William—B. Loewy..... 519

ZUCKERMAN, Solomon—B. Kendzen..... 534

MESINGER BICYCLE SADLE COMPANY of New York—John B. Ireland..... 1,066

NEW YORK BLACKBOARD COMPANY—C. L. Hunter 25

HILLS UNION BREWERY COMPANY—J. Borsuk, by guardian 75

ELECTRIC BRICK, TERRA COTTA AND Tile Company—West Side Bank..... 170

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	.6 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅞
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K. prime	.34.00
Beef, family	.10.00
Beef hams	.28.00
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.06⅝
Lard, prime	5.70
Butter, Western creamery	.18
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	.19.75

CHICAGO, July 20.—Flour dull and easy; No. 2 Spring wheat, 70@71c; No. 2 Spring wheat, 67½@70c; No. 2 red, 71¾@73c; No. 2 corn, 32½@32⅝c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33@33¼c; No. 2 oats, 25c; No. 2 white, 27½c; No. 3 white, 25@26½c; No. 2 rye, 53c; No. 2 barley, 31½@40½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.03½; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per barrel, $9.05 @$9.10; lard, per 100-lb, $5.45@$5.47½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.10@$5.25; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅜@5½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.40 @$5.45; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf unchanged.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton futures developed considerable activity at times, with prices taking a lower level and showing some irregularity. There was considerable covering and not a little investment buying by good parties. Following the desperate stories of damage in Texas by floods, come reports from that State indicating that the crop is being devastated in some localities by army worms. The upward movement was held in check by claims that the cotton crop in the Atlantic States had been much benefited by good rains the previous night. The market finished steady to firm, with prices showing a net loss of 6@7 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.58	5.58	5.56	5.55@5.57
August	5.57	5.63	5.55	5.56@5.57
September	5.61	5.66	5.60	5.59@5.60
October	5.71	5.76	5.72	5.72@5.73
November	5.79	5.83	5.77	5.76@5.78
December	5.84	5.87	5.81	5.81@5.82
January	5.89	5.91	5.85	5.85@5.86
February	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.88@5.89
March	5.97	5.98	5.92	5.92@5.93
April	5.99	5.99	5.99	5.96@5.97
May	6.03	6.05	5.99	5.99@6.00

Southern spot markets were officially reported as follows: New Orleans, 5 13-16c; Mobile, nominal, 5 11-16c, up 3-16c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Charleston, nominal; Wilmington, 5¾c; Norfolk, 6c; Baltimore, 6⅜c; Memphis, 5¾c, up ⅛c; Augusta, 6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.—Spot cotton in good demand; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales; receipts, nil; middling upland, 3⅝d; futures opened steady, buyers at 1-64d advance; closed steady at 1@1 1-64d net advance. December-January, 3.16b; January-February, 3.16½s; February-March, 3.17b; March-April, 3.17½s; April-May, 3.18½s; May-June, 3.19b; July,

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, Part 1, thereof, held in and for the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899.—Present: Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice.—In the matter of the petition of the HOME FOR FALLEN AND FRIENDLESS GIRLS, to assume as its corporate name the words "WASHINGTON [illegible] HOME FOR FRIENDLESS GIRLS."—Order.

On reading and filing the petition of the above-named corporation, The Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, verified the 23rd day of May, 1899, and the exhibits thereto annexed, and upon reading and filing the affidavit of David S. Owen, verified the 6th day of July, 1899, and the affidavit of Theodore L. Peverelly, verified the 6th day of July, 1899, showing the due publication of the notice of this application for a change of the corporate name in New York Law Journal and in The New York Times, respectively, being two daily newspapers published in the City and County of New York, and upon reading and filing the certificate of the Secretary of State, bearing date April 12th, 1899, and certifying that the name "Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls" which said corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation or a name which said Secretary of State deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, and the Court being satisfied that said petition is true and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and on due deliberation and no one appearing in opposition thereto, and upon motion of Manierre & Manierre, attorneys for the petitioner, it is

Ordered that the petitioner, The Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, shall, thirty days after the entry of this order, viz., upon the 15th day of August, 1899, assume as its corporate name "WASHINGTON SQUARE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS GIRLS," and it is

Further ordered that a copy of this order shall be duly published in The New York Times newspaper, in the County of New York, once in each week for four successive weeks immediately succeeding the entry of this order, and that this order shall be entered and the papers above mentioned shall be filed at once in the Clerk's Office of the County of New York, and that a certified copy of this order shall, within ten days after the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

Enter, H. B., Jr., J. S. C.
MANIERRE & MANIERRE, Attys. for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
jy14-1aw4wF

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

Notice is hereby given that the "Hudson River Line," a corporation organized under the Laws of the State of New York, and having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part 1, to be held at the County Court House, in and for the County of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name from the "Hudson River Line" to the "Hudson River Day Line."—Dated New York, June 23d, 1899. HUDSON RIVER LINE,
By ALFRED VAN SANTVOORD, President.
ABM. VAN SANTVOORD, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —In the matter of the application of the H. STEARNS COMPANY, for leave to change its name.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1899, at the opening of the Court on said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for an order permitting the Corporation the "H. Stearns Company" to change its name to the "STAR RISBON MANUFACTURING COMPANY."—Dated New York, June 22d, 1899.
H. STEARNS COMPANY,
By HENRY KAMSLER, President.
HENRY MANNE, Attorney for Petitioner, 55 Liberty Street, N. Y. City. je23-1aw6wF

LEGAL SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE assignment of SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 11th day of July, 1899, the undersigned will sell at public auction, under the direction of Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the 4th day of August, 1899, at 12:30 P. M., all the right, title and interest of the firm of Sawyer, Wallace & Co., lately carrying on business in the City of New York, and all interest of the undersigned as assignee of said firm, in and to the following stocks, notes, judgments, and book accounts, to wit:

STOCKS.

Indian Springs Slate Co., 361 shares; Star Oil Company, 100 shares Northwestern Rolling Stock Co., 8 shares Summer Rolling Mfg. Co., Cross Creek Mining Co., 600 shares Michigan Grape Sugar Co., 15 shares Kent Mining Co., 39 $1,000 bonds Washington & Western Ry. Co.

NOTES.

Balance on note P. Fyfe & H. V. Duncan, $4,684.21; balance on note of F. M. Newton, $851.96; balance on two notes of C. J. Campbell, $627.32; note H. W. Parish, $808.96; note Charles J. Carriere, $826.08; Wm. A. Gunter, note, $2,236.67; Wm. A. and Gunter, note, $2,051.88; 5 notes of Contissini & Co., $129.61; 2 notes M. Jenkins & Co., aggregating $268.91; note Wm. Richard, $152; note J. Collin Vincent, $2,500; note Thorne & Edwards, Sabina, O., $315.65; note David Edwards, Sabina, O., $300; 15 notes Jacob Steiner, Fes., $140.643; note John Devenny, $1,695.50.

JUDGMENTS.

J. W. Bomgardner of Atchison, Kan., $13,510.86; Wm. McCune, Evansville, O., $226.47; D. Tolman, $2,368.95; E. R. Cuthbert, $339.65; J. B. Ficklen & Sons, $16,199.22, Fredericksburg, Va.; T. J. Temple & Co., $3,494, Kansas City, Mo.; Potter, Titus & Bradenbaugh, $16,824.60, St. Louis, Mo.

BOOK ACCOUNTS.

Jardine Wallace, $376.85; Lingo & Wright, $691.40; George A. Newman, $21,386.43; W. B. Wilson, Jr., $27.52; G. V. Bryan, $506.06; Otto P. Kaufman, $253; Fisher, Fisher, $52.01; Milling Co., $265.33; W. L. Black, $1,017.64; S. L. McAdams, $1,074.80; R. T. P. Fisk, $94.68; J. B. Oliver, $2,007.19; M. H. Gunther, $496.89; Herbert Ellerbee, $579.61; Charles Spear, $3,568.78; J. T. F. Owen, $685.25; J. A. Thorburn, $2,270.50; A. Bock, $262.07; R. R. Magnus, $645.40; G. Diehl and Mary Diehl, $10,000; E. H. Ehlers, Hamburg, $8,728.28; N. G. Miller, $17,899.28.

BOOK ACCOUNTS IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

T. J. Bailey, $60.60; M. E. Burke, $1,314.50; T. Carmody, $893.21; J. N. Furguson, $2,681.18; C. L. Gray, $536.17; F. A. Goodpaster, $3,675.01; Edward Hawkins, $83.52; E. O. Hawkins, $115.37; J. & M. B. Lucas, $294.80; C. Landrum, $117.20; J. & J. M. McCutcheon, $164.15; J. W. Mitchell, $832.14; W. B. Taul, $463.16; Dudley Talbott, $228.39; J. N. Walters, $100; H. P. Wilson, $65.12; Waldron & Thixton, $23,282.49.—Dated New York, July 17, 1899.

MARSHALL & HAYES, Assignee.
CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York. jy18-2aw2wTu&F

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HENRY A. CASPERFELD, Bankrupt.—No. 655.

Notice is hereby given that Henry A. Casperfeld, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 12th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

New York, July 20, 1899. THEODOR AUB, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN J. VON DOHLEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,233.

To the creditors of John J. von Dohlen of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said John J. von Dohlen was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, July 20, 1899. Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH WOOD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,226.

To the creditors of Joseph Wood of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph Wood was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine St., New York City, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 20, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEMUEL H. WILSON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,249.

To the creditors of Lemuel H. Wilson of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Lemuel H. Wilson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine St., New York City, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 20, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN E. CUSHMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,252.

To the creditors of John E. Cushman of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said John E. Cushman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine St., New York City, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 20, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,078.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—SIEGFRIED ELKAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Siegfried Elkan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 11, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

New York, July 20, 1899. GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—EDWARD F. KILGORE, Bankrupt.—No. 1,126.

Notice is hereby given that Edward F. Kilgore, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 17, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

New York, July 20, 1899. GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY N. MORRIS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry N. Morris, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 7th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

New York, July 20, 1899. GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 1,144—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—HARRY W. SEMON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harry W. Semon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 20th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

New York, July 20, 1899. GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LAURA A. HALL, Bankrupt.—No. 873.

Notice is hereby given that Laura A. Hall, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 30th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

New York, July 20, 1899. GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—EDWARD F. KILGORE, Bankrupt.—No. 1,126.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said David Randell was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, July 20, 1899. Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MILTON J. ROSENBERG, Bankrupt.—No. 1,116.

Notice is hereby given that Milton J. Rosenberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 14, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

New York, July 20, 1899. GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID RANDELL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,257.

To the creditors of David Randell of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said David Randell was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, July 20, 1899. Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—DAVID GARFINKLE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that David Garfinkle, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 10th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

New York, July 20, 1899. GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID RANDELL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,257.

To the creditors of David Randell of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said David Randell was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, July 20, 1899. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HIERSH NEIMAN, otherwise known as HIRSCH NEWMAN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Hiersh Neiman, otherwise known as Hirsch Newman, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the 4th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Hiersh Neiman, otherwise known as Hirsch Newman, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the first day of August, A. D. 1899, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 20th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEMUEL H. WILSON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,249.

To the creditors of Lemuel H. Wilson of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Lemuel H. Wilson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine St., New York City, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 20, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the petition of Thomas M. Blake and Herbert A. Post to declare as a bankrupt ALMIRA H. ZELIE.—Summons:

To the above-named Almira H. Zelie:

You are hereby summoned before the District Court of the United States of America, within and for the Southern District of New York, to be holden at the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said district, on the 22d day of July, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to appear, plead, answer, or demur to the petition filed by Thomas M. Blake and Herbert A. Post in our said court, praying that you may be adjudged a bankrupt, and in case of your failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur as aforesaid, that action will be made against you according to the prayer of the petition.

WILLIAM G. M. PHLIPPEAU, Attorney for Petitioners.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the above-named Almira H. Zelie:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Addison Brown, one of the Justices of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated the 7th day of June, 1899, and filed with the petition in the office of the Clerk of said court, in the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WILLIAM G. M. PHLIPPEAU, Attorney for Petitioners.

Dated New York, June 9, 1899.
je9-1awTwF

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WISENDANGER, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HEINRICH WISENDANGER and A. BARBARA GRAFF WIESENDANGER, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Anna Wirth and Johann Gottfried Wirth, her husband, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Barbara Trunsiger and Rudolph Trunsiger, her husband, residing at Faellanden, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Johann Martin Wiesendanger and Pauline Winkler Wiesendanger, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Felix Alfred Wiesendanger, whose residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Anna Barbara Merki and Johannes Merki, her husband, residing at Neumuensterr, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Heinrich Schibli and Anna Schibli, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Anna Meier and Jacob Meier, her husband, residing at Neumuensterr, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Hans Rudolph Wiesendanger, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Elizabeth Wisendanger, or Wiesendanger, residing in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York; Annie Goerlitz, residing in the City of Scranton, State of Pennsylvania; Henry Wisendanger, residing in the City and County of New York; Philipine Lieberman, residing in the City and County of New York; William Wisendanger, residing in the City and County of New York; the People of the State of New York; and the Attorney General of the State of New York, and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, and all unknown heirs at law next of kin of HENRY WISENDANGER, whose names are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, send greeting:

Whereas Philipine C. Wisendanger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1876, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry Wisendanger, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in, the City of New York, on the Twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 15th day of July, 1899.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 31 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City jy21-1aw7wF

BANKS, MILES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ernest Banks, Maude Ernestine Banks, and to any and all unknown heirs and next of kin of MILES BANKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, whose names and whose places of residence are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of Miles Banks, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Joseph F. Banks of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eleventh day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Miles Banks, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 15th day of July, 1899.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 31 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City jy21-1aw7wF

BANKS, MILES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ernest Banks, Maude Ernestine Banks, and to any and all unknown heirs and next of kin of MILES BANKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, whose names and whose places of residence are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of Miles Banks, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Joseph F. Banks of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eleventh day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Miles Banks, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 59 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. jy7-2aw8wF&Tu&jy28

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RUNK, ELIZABETH P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. RUNK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 81 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. CHARLES A. RUNK, Executor. CHARLES B. HART, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ap14-1aw6mF

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899.—MORTON J. TAYLOR, Executor, &c. FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je9-1aw6mF

TIGHE, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD TIGHE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Miller, Peckham & Dixon, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of January, 1899.

M. LOUISE PECKHAM,
ELLEN C. GOLDSCHMIDT,
AUGUSTA S. HOCKSTAETTER, Executrices.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executrices, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja27-1aw6mF

WALLACE, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WALLACE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of April, 1899. MARY WALLACE, Administratrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. a7-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO. 448 EAST 146TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court—County of New York.—ENOCH C. BELL, plaintiff, against ANDREW KITCHEN et al., defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of July, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

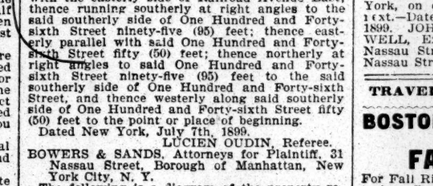
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, and building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street distant two hundred and forty-three (243) feet nine and three-quarters (9¾) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street with the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East; thence running southerly at right angles to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street ninety-five (95) feet; thence easterly parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street fifty (50) feet; thence northerly at right angles to said One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street ninety-five (95) feet to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

LUCIEN OUDIN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $14,556.82, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $138.02. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $8,506.67.

LUCIEN OUDIN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. jy7-2aw3wF&Tu&jy28

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

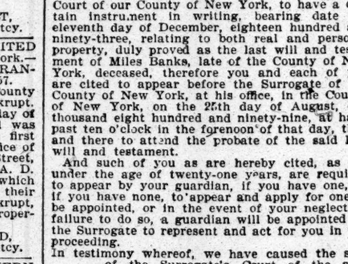
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue "A," running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Subject, nevertheless, to any and all rights which the City of New York may have in and to the whole or a portion of said premises.—Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,904.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $155.09, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $600 and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of May, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to August 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899.

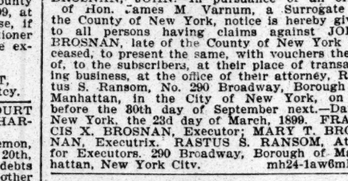
JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN WESTERVELT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the third day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Col. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West End Avenue, distant sixty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of West End Avenue with the southerly side of Eightieth Street; running thence easterly parallel with Eightieth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with West End Avenue forty-two feet; thence westerly parallel with Eightieth Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly side of West End Avenue forty-two feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $43,216.80, with interest thereon from July first, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $333.20, with interest from July 5th, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments and water rents which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $311.90 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage upon which is due the sum of $40,125 and interest from the 5th day of February, 1898.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

EDWARD L.

MOLINEUX AGAIN INDICTED

Grand Jury Finds a True Bill for the Murder of Mrs. Adams.

TESTIMONY AGAINST JOHN DOE

Mr. Osborne Denies Illegal Evidence Was Introduced Before Molineux Case Proper Was Taken Up.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted Roland B. Molineux, charging him with murder in the first degree for having caused the death of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams. Molineux will be taken from the Tombs to-day to plead to the indictment. The indictment is similar in verbiage to that presented by the May Grand Jury, which was dismissed by Justice Williams because of the admission of illegal evidence. On the back of the indictment presented yesterday the names of only eleven witnesses were indorsed, while on the indictment which was dismissed there appeared the names of thirty.

The indictment contains six counts. The first count charges Molineux with administering poison to Katherine J. Adams for the purpose of causing her death. The second count charges an assault on H. S. Cornish with intent to kill by sending him the poison which caused the death of Mrs. Adams. The third count charges Molineux with assault upon Mrs. Adams with intent to kill by giving her twenty grains of cyanide of mercury. The remaining three counts charge Molineux with causing the death of Mrs. Adams, but the legal verbiage is different.

The indictment, with a number of others, was handed to Judge Blanchard, sitting in General Sessions, and it was several minutes before it was known that a true bill had been returned against Molineux. District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Unger, and O'Reilly were present, as was George Gordon Battle of counsel for Molineux.

A peculiar feature of the case is the fact that the Grand Jury has been considering it this week in the name of the People vs. John Doe. It was said a large number of witnesses were examined in this case, and that the Assistant District Attorney had some illegal evidence submitted for the purpose of influencing the members of the Grand Jury when they should consider the case of the People vs. Roland B. Molineux. Mr. Osborne denied it, however.

The case of the People vs. Roland B. Molineux was not formally submitted to the Grand Jury until yesterday morning. The eleven witnesses, according to the statement of one of their number, were all sworn in a body, Assistant District Attorney Osborne stating that they would "now be sworn in the case of the People vs. Roland B. Molineux." They were then ushered out of the Grand Jury room and sent for one at a time until all had testified. The Grand Jurors then voted a true bill, the whole proceeding taking, according to one of the witnesses, thirty-two minutes.

The names of the witnesses appearing on the back of the indictment are David N. Carvalho, W. J. Kinsley, Dr. Percival Frateh, Charles H. Wessells, Harry S. Cornish, Dr. R. A. Witthaus, Dr. E. F. Hitchcock, Dr. A. T. Weston, Frederick A. Baker, George H. Gordon, and Detective James McCafferty.

There was considerable discussion among the lawyers about the Criminal Court Building when it became known the Molineux case had proceeded under another name for several days, and the general impression seemed to be that Mr. Osborne had presented to the Grand Jury all the evidence he desired, knowing that it could be eliminated when the real case against Molineux was considered. Mr. Osborne denied positively that any illegal evidence of any description had been introduced in the Grand Jury room either in the consideration of the case against "John Doe" or against Molineux proper. He was much elated over the result of the case, and thought the indictment would be sustained.

District Attorney Gardiner was equally jubilant over the matter. He said he had been confident all along that the Grand Jury would return an indictment, and he was equally confident that a jury would convict Molineux, and that he would go to the electric chair. Col. Gardiner said further that a millionaire who lived in another State was very much interested in Molineux, and was furnishing money for his defense.

Bartow S. Weeks of counsel to Molineux said: "We have been notified that Molineux will be arraigned for pleading before Judge Blanchard to-morrow. At that time we shall make a formal motion to be permitted to examine the minutes of the Grand Jury in the Molineux case. As Judge Blanchard has granted this privilege once before in this case, we anticipate no difficulty in securing a copy of the minutes for inspection. Until we have carefully gone through the evidence, it is, of course, impossible for us to say exactly what legal steps we shall take in the matter.

"I have been informed that the Grand Jury, before considering the case of the People vs. Roland B. Molineux, which resulted in his indictment, listened to evidence in the case of the People vs. John Doe, which was another name for the above-mentioned case, and that in hearing this case, much evidence was introduced not strictly legal, which must of necessity have had its effect upon the jurors when they considered the case of the People vs. Molineux proper.

"I am not prepared to say that this is fact, but if so, I doubt very much whether any court would allow an indictment to stand when secured under such circumstances if the facts as related to me in regard to this procedure are true. It is also stated that the witnesses in the case of the People vs. Roland B. Molineux were sworn in a body before the Grand Jury. Mr. Battle informs me that this is without precedent."

BICYCLE PATH ON THE BRIDGE.

Engineer Martin Shows L. A. W. Men Why Their Plan Is Not Feasible.

C. C. Martin, Chief Engineer of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, met a committee from the League of American Wheelmen yesterday afternoon and accompanied them across the bridge, to explain why the plans suggested by the committee for a cycle path were not feasible. When the plans were offered providing for a path over the trestle on the north side it was rumored that they were well thought of, but, now that Engineer Martin has shown an inclination to disapprove of them, the League of American Wheelmen has little hope of securing a path.

W. M. Valentine, one of the committee, will submit another plan in a few days, but that will probably end the agitation for a path, for the time being, at least.

THE TUG GEORGE DEAN SINKS.

Captain and Crew Reach Long Branch in an Exhausted Condition.

The ocean-going tug George Dean of Philadelphia, of which the Peter Cahill Towing Company of 12 South Street, this city, is the local agent, foundered at 3 o'clock yesterday morning fourteen miles off Long Branch. The vessel's Captain, John Curran of Brooklyn, and the seven men of the crew took to the yawl, and made the shore in safety.

The tug was owned by Paul Le Compte of 13 Exchange Building, Philadelphia. She was on her way to this city when the cap of a defective water cock leading outboard through the hull blew off. There was a heavy sea running at the time, and despite all the efforts of the crew, who worked for an hour at the pumps, the vessel filled rapidly and finally went to the bottom, those on board having barely time to take to the yawl. After rowing for several hours they made out the lights at Long Branch, and headed their course for them. When they were within a few hundred feet of the shore they ran into the heavy breakers and their boat was capsized. In their exhausted condition they had much difficulty in swimming and wading to the beach. They landed near the life-saving station. They lost all their belongings and money, and were scantily clothed.

The shipwrecked men came from Long Branch to New York by train.

Sterilised Milk in Brooklyn.

The milk sterilizing plant recently established in Brooklyn will be put in operation to-day. About 1,700 bottles of milk will be distributed daily from the following stations: 21 De Kalb Avenue, 269 Sackett Street, 69 Sumner Avenue, 231 Lorimer Street, 298 Howard Avenue, and the Memorial Hospital, St. Mark's and Classon Avenues.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' LICENSES.

Superintendent Skinner Says He Alone Has Power to Grant Them.

ALBANY, July 20.—State Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner to-day replied to the communication of A. Emerson Palmer, Secretary of the New York City Board of Education, relative to the power of the State Superintendent to license persons to teach in the City of New York.

After stating that college graduates should not be allowed to teach before having passed an examination, unless they have had three years' active experience in teaching and are licensed by the State Superintendent, Mr. Skinner says that all legislation on the subject of teachers has been made "subject to the requirements of the State school laws in force when this act takes effect," and the law makes it the duty of the State Superintendent to decide as to the legal appointment of teachers and to satisfy himself that school authorities have supplied duly licensed teachers.

JOHN M. HOLDER DEAD.

Had a Chophouse at De Kalb and Clermont Avenues, Brooklyn.

John M. Holder, for many years a popular restaurateur in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 282 Clermont Avenue, of Bright's disease. Mr. Holder's chophouse at De Kalb Avenue and Clermont Avenue has for the past thirty years been a favorite resort with many men of prominence in all lines of life in the city.

Mr. Holder was born in Hull, England, in 1832. He came to this country with his father when nine years old, and settled in Brooklyn. He afterward engaged in the butcher business with his father, and they had the contract for provisioning the warships at the navy yard during the civil war. Mr. Holder was personally acquainted with Admiral Farragut, Commodore Foote, and other naval heroes.

He established the English chophouse, which made him celebrated locally, in 1870. It is one of the last places of its kind remaining in Brooklyn. Mr. Holder leaves a wife and six children.

BOY THIEVES IN HOBOKEN.

Leader of the Gang Confesses to a Series of Depredations.

Several boys, whose ages ranged from ten to sixteen years, were arrested in Hoboken yesterday, charged with theft. They had their headquarters under the North Hudson County Railway Company's elevated tracks near the ferry, where they had built a sort of hut. They had a stove with which to do their cooking and some rude furniture made of boxes.

The police were not able to trace any robberies to the boys, but the lacking testimony was furnished by Hans Braun, the leader of the gang. He said he had been in jail five times and seemed to be proud of his record. He also said that he and his associates had robbed several candy stores. When they got enough money they hired rowboats and went along the river front, stealing anything they could find on the docks. Among other things he said they had stolen a lot of rubber from the Hamburg-American steamship pier, and sold the plunder to a woman named "Guinea Mary," whose address he refused to give. The boys were committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

OPEN-AIR CONCERTS.

Programme of Music for W. H. Seward and Battery Parks.

There will be music at Battery Park by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band this evening at 8 o'clock. The following is the programme:

Prelude Patriotic, "The Star-Spangled Banner" ..... Key
March Militaire, "Ocean" ..... Wilkins
Overture, "Semiramide" ..... Rossini
Intermezzo from "L'Amico Fritz" ..... Mascagni
Solo for Tenor Trombone, (selected) .....
Mr. E. L. Brodeur.
Collocation Lyrical, "Romance of Athlone" ..... Chauncey Olcott
Reverberations Grandiose, "Faust" ..... Gounod
Popular song, (by special request,) "The Moth and the Flame" ..... Max Witt
Fantasia Resonant on National Themes, "Five America" ..... Herbert
Dance of the Hours, from "La Gioconda" ..... Ponchielli
Celtic Rag Time Extravaganza, "McAlheney's Cake Walk" ..... Balfmoor

At W. H. Seward Park Eugene A. Johnson's Military Band will give this programme:

"Hail Columbia."
March, "The Charlatan" ..... Sousa
Overture, "Maximilian Robespierre" ..... Littolf
Waltz, "Jolly Fellows" ..... Vollstedt
Characteristic, "A Hot Time in Mobile" ..... Carter
Patrol, "The Salvation Army" ..... Herman
Excerpts from "The Highwayman" ..... Keven
Cornet Solo, "The Valley of the Old Shenandoah" ..... Rob Recker
Mr. R. Valentine.
A Chinese Episode ..... Bendix
Shamrocks ..... Hall
March, "Coronation" ..... Meyerbeer
"Star-Spangled Banner."

LEGAL NOTES.

INSANITY SUSPENDS AGENCY.—George Merritt, as attorney in fact of Hannah B. Merritt, executed in 1891 a bond and mortgage for $25,000 upon property in this city in her name to William Post. The latter assigned the mortgage to Ellen S. and Grace L. Merritt, who brought an action against John Merritt, as executor and trustee of Hannah B. Merritt, to foreclose it. The defense was that at the time of the execution of the mortgage Hannah B. Merritt was in feeble bodily health and had wholly lost her mind, and that that fact was known to Post when he took the mortgage, and was also known to the plaintiffs. Evidence to prove this defense was excluded on the trial. In reversing judgment thereupon given for plaintiffs, the Appellate Division held that the authority of an agent, acting under a power of attorney, ceases or is suspended by the insanity of his principal; and where the fact of such insanity is known both to the agent and the party dealing with him the contract entered into by the agent on behalf of his principal is not binding upon the latter. On the second trial evidence was given tending to show that when the bond and mortgage was executed Mrs. Merritt was non compos mentis. Then the trial Justice, when told, in response to his inquiry, that defendant's counsel did not intend to offer evidence showing knowledge on Mr. Post's part of Mrs. Merritt's insanity at the time he took the bond and mortgage, held that the insanity standing alone was no defense, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs. The Appellate Division has now again directed a reversal and new trial, holding, by Justice Barrett, that the defendant should have been permitted to complete his proof of insanity, with the right upon the plaintiffs' part thereupon to put in counter-proofs of sanity, and also to prove any facts which would have entitled Mr. Post equitably to enforce the mortgage, notwithstanding Mrs. Merritt's insanity.

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CONTEMPT OF COURT.—The Country Club Land Association obtained an injunction in its suit against Frederick Lohbauer, restraining him from continuing to use a boat house and small wooden shanty in front of its property on the shore of Pelham Bay. Mr. Lohbauer, notwithstanding the injunction order, continued to occupy the boat house moored by him, and which it was claimed was partly above high water mark, upon this property. On motion to punish him for contempt, he was fined $713.62, and on defendant's appeal the order has now been affirmed by the Appellate Division. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion of the Court, holds that the order was not only justified, but required, if any respect for the court's processes or orders was to be expected. "A more persistent and contemptuous violation of an order of the Court has seldom been presented," Justice Ingraham said, "than the one detailed in the record before us."

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DAMAGES TO ABUTTING OWNER.—A judgment secured by Edward D. Farrell for $4,550 against the Manhattan Railway Company for damages to his property, 73 Bowery, near Canal Street, has been affirmed by the Appelate Division. The Court held, by Justice Ingraham, that the awards for fee and rental damages were quite moderate, but as it appeared that from May 1, 1886, to Feb. 4, 1887, a period of nine months and three days, the plaintiff had been in possession of the property without proof of title thereto, a modification of the judgment was made by deducting from the amount awarded for the injury to the rental value caused by the trespass the sum of $443.60, the proportionate amount of the award made for the damage prior to Feb. 4, 1887.

Pierre Lorillard, Jr.'s, Resignation.

The resignation of Pierre Lorillard, Jr., as Treasurer of the Continental Tobacco Company was formally acted on and accepted in complimentary terms at a meeting yesterday of the Board of Directors, at 111 Fifth Avenue.

LOAN CONCERN IN TROUBLE

Mercantile Co-operative Bank in Danger of a Receivership.

SHAREHOLDERS MUCH EXCITED

Six Hundred of Them Hold a Meeting and Direct a Committee to Make an Investigation.

The affairs of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New York, at the corner of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street, are in a very bad way. "Something has got to be done to put this association in shape," said State Bank Superintendent F. D. Kilburn at a meeting of the shareholders yesterday afternoon at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 52 East Twenty-third Street. "If it is not done," he continued, "I shall turn the matter over to the Attorney General, and request that the corporation be placed in the hands of a receiver. I have got to act if you do not."

In response to a request for a meeting to consider the affairs of the organization more than 600 persons, nearly one-third of whom were women, gathered in the hall. They were a determined, anxious lot, and when the proposition was made that Charles Edward Potter, the President of the association, should preside there was the strongest kind of protest, and Mr. Potter was made to stand aside for L. H. Vail of Poughkeepsie, President of the Dutchess County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

The Mercantile Co-operative Bank was organized by S. W. Fullerton in 1890, and at the outset was quite successful. It was practically a building and loan association, accepting the deposits of members and loaning them to others at an advanced rate over that paid by the bank for deposits. In 1892 J. W. Newbury succeeded Mr. Fullerton, and he remained in control until April, 1899, when Charles Edward Potter took his place.

Prior to this time there had been reports affecting the stability of the institution, and affairs were brought to a head when Caleb Leach, a shareholder, brought suit to determine his interest in a $9,500 withdrawal, and in his complaint attacked the double mortgage plan. An injunction was granted restraining the payment of withdrawals until the company should put up the necessary security. This was done, but meanwhile the facts had become public property, and a run on the bank was inaugurated by some of the 6,000 shareholders in New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. The bank met the demands until March, when Mr. Newbury got out and went to Europe, Mr. Potter taking his place.

Matters progressed from bad to worse. There were charges and counter-charges, Mr. Potter and his friends endeavoring to place the responsibility for all the trouble on Mr. Newbury and his clique, while the latter made all sorts of allegations against the Potter administration. The principal charge against Mr. Potter, who is in the real estate business, was his action in purchasing a large plot of land at Pelham Park, which is known by the members of the association as the Westchester purchase. This land was sold at mortgage foreclosure on Dec. 16, 1898, to William Ziegler for $80,000. He disposed of it a little later to Mrs. Teresa Lynch for $86,000, and she deeded it to Charles E. Potter, as President of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank, for $275,000, subject to a mortgage of $90,000.

AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

When something like order had been obtained at yesterday's meeting, Mr. Potter started to read what purported to be a statement of the affairs of the corporation as passed upon by the State Banking Department. According to his figures, the liabilities are $1,288,197.30 and the assets $1,190,993.07, showing a deficit of $97,204.23 on May 22, 1899. "But," added Mr. Potter, and the audience murmured signs of dissent as he proceeded, "the Banking Department has declined to honor some of our assets and has deducted items making the total apparent deficit $141,545.74. This, too, is estimating the Westchester property at $275,000."

Persons jumped up in all parts of the hall and started to ask questions. Finally J. P. Goodheart of New Haven was recognized, and he moved the appointment of a committee to be selected by Chairman Vail to make a report at as early a day as possible. "Let us smell this thing out," he said in conclusion. His motion was carried.

A man in the rear of the hall insisted on the printing and circulation of the report read by Mr. Potter, so that members at a future meeting would know what they were discussing.

"May the Superintendent of Banks say just one word?" asked Superintendent Kilburn.

Cries of "No!" and "You are not a shareholder!" greeted the request, and Mr. Kilburn took his seat. Then the resolution for the printing and circulation of the Potter report was adopted.

Before another minute had passed there were cries for Kilburn from all parts of the hall. Mr. Kilburn arose amid loud cries of "Platform!" The Bank Superintendent made his way to the stage and said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I asked your indulgence for a minute, as I did not want you to print a false report. But you would not heed me. I want to say to you that the report Mr. Potter has read to you is not the report passed upon by the department."

"What's that?" shouted a gentleman in the back of the hall.

"Give us the facts," exclaimed an excited woman in the front row of seats.

"I have the report here," replied Mr. Kilburn, exhibiting a document. "The deficit of this concern is much more than the figure named by Mr. Potter. Instead of $140,000, it is more than $200,000, or really $200,085.73."

Cries of "Shame!" and hisses greeted the remark, whereupon Mr. Goodheart asked Mr. Kilburn whether the assistance of the Banking Department could be relied upon in making the proposed investigation.

"Most assuredly. We will help you all that we can," replied Mr. Kilburn. "You may see any of the records of the department and have anything that is there."

Superintendent Kilburn then explained the affairs of the association, and accused Mr. Potter of making a statement in which he had ignored deductions made by the Banking Department. "As to this Westchester purchase," said the Superintendent, "I have had the property appraised by those considered the best real estate experts in New York. I received their reports last night, and the very highest figure in the bunch is $125,000, or $150,000 less than the amount charged the association.

TROUBLE OF LONG STANDING.

"I've had trouble with this association ever since I have been in the department. I could not agree with Mr. Newbury as to the legal rules to be followed. The Legislature would not give me the power I asked for, and I have had to content myself with annual examinations. I found, among other things, that this association was carrying a separate ledger, which the Banking Department never saw, and which was never produced at any examination. Amounts were credited on it to shareholders which do not appear on the regular books."

"Fair play for an absentee!" shouted an elderly man with spectacles, as he rushed to the front of the platform. He was John Frankenheimer of 20 Broad Street, counsel for J. Newbury, who preceded Mr. Potter as President. Mr. Frankenheimer's efforts to speak were drowned amid cries of "Shut up!" "You are not a shareholder" and the like.

Pandemonium reigned for a time, but Mr. Frankenheimer finally obtained a hearing. He said Mr. Newberry would return in September, and asked a suspension of judgment meanwhile. He denied that the Newberry administration had been guilty of any wrongdoing.

When Mr. Frankenheimer sat down President Potter advanced, waving a paper. "I have here," he said, "the report of Philip A. Smyth, one of the best authorities on real estate in this section. He says the Westchester property is worth $292,000. I'll give that for it. The trouble is, you people are losing your heads."

"See here, Mr. Potter!" shouted Mr. Goodheart, "will you step aside and allow the committee to be appointed to investigate our affairs? If you have acted in good faith, the investigation will do you no harm. If you have not, anything that you can say will do you no good."

"I decline to resign my office," was Mr. Potter's reply. "I have no legal right to delegate my powers to others. Why don't you keep cool? I was long ago going to suggest the appointment of a committee of investigation."

"Will you help that committee?" again inquired Mr. Goodheart.

"Absolutely, to the best of my ability," replied Mr. Potter.

The Bridgeport representative of the company inquired what should be done with relation to paying dues and assessments. Similar questions from others were hurled at Superintendent Kilburn, who said: "I have no authority to direct, but it is my advice to you to pay in no more money at present. Only those owing the association on loans should pay. I can't stop payments, but I advise against them."

Then a motion to adjourn, subject to the call of the Chair, was adopted. Mr. Vail said he would announce the names of the members of the investigating committee to-day or to-morrow.

"The concern has been plundered for a long time," said Superintendent Kilburn to a reporter after the adjournment.

"The officials of the association," said Mr. Frankenheimer, "had no business to buy on speculation. That was a violation of the charter. The first purchases were all right. Mr. Newberry is all right. He resigned on account of ill-health."

LATEST OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The following is the official statement given out by the association at the close of 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans, bonds, mortgage, and trust deeds	$929,066.22
Loans, certificates of deposits	14,030.16
Real estate and improvements	71,097.92
Bills receivable	28,861.74
Interest and premiums due and secured	13,244.92
Taxes and insurance, due and secured	14,583.77
Furniture and fixtures	9,985.59
Savings bank boxes	1,544.40
Cash	10,897.30
	$1,093,222.02

LIABILITIES.

To shareholders		$975,479.69
Incompleted loans		25,800.00
Surplus { Contingent	$10,679.41	91,942.33
Surplus { General	81,262.86	
		$1,093,222.02

COMPARATIVE RESULTS.

	Assets.	Earnings.	Surplus.
January, 1890	$9,000.00	.....	.....
January, 1891	62,007.90	$4,485.43	$1,335.07
January, 1892	110,067.66	12,022.64	1,500.00
January, 1893	168,180.27	25,460.45	20,314.46
January, 1894	378,810.25	70,658.48	31,132.15
January, 1895	500,961.65	117,356.69	34,004.76
January, 1896	617,346.82	164,044.06	43,049.99
January, 1897	741,082.29	220,045.70	52,006.14
January, 1898	1,000,840.15	292,464.07	83,219.24
January, 1899	1,093,222.02	407,449.32	91,942.33

Value of real estate held as security for loans, over $1,600,000 giving an average margin of 40 per cent. over loans.

Amount paid to investors during year $136,605.60, including interest from accumulated profits of $50,423.18; gross earnings for year, $114,985.25; cash receipts, $418,126.62.

Number of installment shares subscribed during the year, 14,332, having a par value of $1,433,300, payable by monthly deposits; total subscribed capital, $4,476,300; total cash capital, $1,093,222.02; increase in cash capital during year, $92,381.87.

The property upon which the bank has made loans is located largely within Greater New York and suburbs.

The earnings for the past year are sufficient to allow a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum with a balance to carry to surplus and contingent account.

The officers of the association are: President, Charles Edward Potter; Vice President, Charles K. Carpenter; Vice President and Secretary, Peter J. Shields; Vice President and Treasurer, Auguste Noel, (business partner of Mr. Potter;) Directors, G. Kramer Thompson, Alonzo B. Jones, and Charles E. Hume.

Charles E. Potter was formerly a resident of Troy, and was connected with the Potter Stove Manufacturing Company. The concern was a failure. Mr. Potter then came to New York and engaged in the real estate business.

FOUND AN OLD PENSION DRAFT.

One for $24 Mailed in December, 1888, Under Postal Car Floor.

Edwin C. King, an Inspector employed in the Post Office, has forwarded to the postal authorities at Washington an envelope containing a draft on the United States Treasury for $24.

Recently a railway postal car was ordered to the repair shop at Middletown, N. Y., for repairs. While the workmen were tearing out the floor of the car a few days ago they found an official envelope addressed to Robert Cunningham, Franklin Iron Works, Oneida County, N. Y.

On opening the envelope it was found to contain the draft, which was from the United States pension agency at Buffalo. The envelope was postmarked Dec. 18, 1888. The draft was for $24 pension money.

PARIS EXPOSITION OUTLOOK.

Commissioner General Peck Looks for a Fine American Exhibit.

Ferdinand W. Peck, United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria last night fresh from a conference with President McKinley. "Everything," he said to a reporter, "indicates that the American exhibit will be on a grand scale, and I have no doubt of its success. I have made arrangements for the exhibition of many of the models in the War and Navy Departments. In point of space the United States will excel any other nation at the exhibition, with the single exception of France. I shall not return to Paris until next Winter, as everything there is in good hands. I shall be in town until Tuesday.

Commissioner Peck had a conference last night at the Waldorf-Astoria with J. H. McGibbons, Chief of the Department on Textiles; Architect Charles A. Coolidge; Willard Smith, Chief of the Division on Transportation; John B. Cauldwell, Director of Finance, and M. H. Hurlbut, Director of Varied Industries.

DALY'S THEATRES NOT SOLD.

Denied that Nixon and Zimmerman of Philadelphia Have Bought Them.

The statement was published yesterday that the sale of Daly's theatres in London and New York to Messrs. Nixon and Zimmerman of Philadelphia had been practically completed. It was added that these managers had secured an option on both houses and that the deal probably would be consummated to-morrow. Mr. Nixon was quoted as saying that it was the plan of his firm to conduct the New York theatre practically on the same lines as Augustin Daly had followed, to retain the stock company, and to carry out the contracts concluded by Mr. Daly.

The statement caused much interest in theatrical circles, and inquiries about the deal were made at the theatre all day. The answer in each case was that the statement was an invention, pure and simple. One of the executors of Augustin Daly's will said:

"There is not the slightest foundation for it. Not only have Messrs. Nixon and Zimmerman not secured an option on these theatres, but they have not even made any overtures to us concerning them. Negotiations are being carried on with various persons, but nothing has yet been settled."

FATAL FIRE IN LEWIS STREET.

Child Burned by Turpentine Ignited by a Painter's Cigarette.

A painter, while at work yesterday varnishing a door opening into the parlor of Morris Greenzeig, in an apartment house at 30 Lewis Street, was the means of starting a small fire which caused the death of Mr. Greenzeig's three-months-old son, Benjamin. The painter had a can of turpentine alongside of him, with the cork out, and a lighted cigarette in his hand. The fumes of the turpentine reached the cigarette and there was a small explosion.

The child was in a cradle in the parlor and the flames set fire to its clothing. It was severely burned and inhaled some of the flames. Mrs. Greenzeig and some of the neighbors went to the rescue and succeeded in putting out the fire before the arrival of the department. An ambulance was sent for, but the child's parents refused to allow it to be taken to the hospital. Death followed in a few hours. The painter was severely burned, but he disappeared immediately after the fire started. The tenants of the building said last night that the man was working for a Mr. Teitlebaum. Edward Teitlebaum, a painter living at 638 East Fourteenth Street, said that he knew nothing of the case and had no men working for him.

Reward for Stolen Silks Increased.

Hein & Fox, from whose cap manufactory at 123 Bleecker Street silks and satins valued at $6,500 were stolen on July 4, yesterday increased the reward offered for the recovery of the property from $750 to $1,250. Mr. Fox said this was done because information had come to him, for the truth of which he could not vouch, that the goods had been disposed of by the thieves for $900. He thought that if this were true the purchasers might be willing to get the property off their hands at a profit of $350. James Peretti, Michael Fino, and Joseph Mardella, the men recently arrested in Philadelphia for complicity in the theft, are in the Tombs under indictment.

Grand Jury Wants a Street Asphalted.

The Grand Jury has been so annoyed by the noise of passing wagons on Centre Street that it adopted a resolution yesterday recommending the asphalting of Centre Street, between White and Walker Streets. The resolution was addressed to Judge Blanchard, and he was requested to forward it to the Street Commissioners.

ADVERSE TO MAJOR SMITH

Seventy-first Officer Must Go Before Board of Examination.

OPINION BY JUSTICE BEEKMAN

None of the Claims that the Board Proposes to Receive Improper Evidence Is Sustained.

Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court yesterday, dismissed the alternative writ of prohibition sued out by Major Clinton M. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment, to restrain the Board of Examination, before which he has been directed by the Governor to appear, to be examined with respect to his moral character, capacity, and general fitness for service in the National Guard as a commissioned officer, from receiving evidence elicited by a board of inquiry and from acting upon any but legal evidence. Justice Beekman says that, though the facts were very voluminous, the question before him was purely one of law, not requiring any consideration of the case upon the merits. He would therefore refrain, he said, from expressing any opinion, directly or indirectly, upon the conduct of the relator.

The sole question to be determined was whether, as a matter of law, sufficient grounds were presented to support the writ asked for. The Court discusses the functions of military courts, and says that none of the claims made by the relator, that the board proposes to receive improper evidence or that it intends to act on insufficient evidence, presents a sufficient basis for a writ of prohibition. The relator was not to be tried for any offense committed within or without the State, nor had a court-martial been convened for any such purpose. A Board of Examination, in its nature and scope of inquiry, was radically different from a court-martial.

"A court-martial, however, is really a criminal court," says Justice Beekman. "It acts upon offenses against the people, proceeds upon formal charges in the nature of an indictment, and after hearing the parties, renders a judgment of guilty or not guilty, and, if the former, imposes a sentence purely punitive in its character. But a Board of Examination is an executive agency of an entirely different character. The Military Code provides that the Governor may, whenever he deems that the good of the service requires it, order any commissioned officer before a Board of Examination, to consist of not less than three nor more than five general or field officers, which board 'shall examine into the moral character, capacity, and general fitness for the service of such commissioned officer,' and record and return the testimony taken and a record of its proceedings. If the findings of the board are unfavorable to such officer and be approved by the Governor, 'he shall be discharged from the service.'

"It will thus be observed that the board so authorized does not proceed upon any specific charges against the officer, nor is its function confined to the investigation or trial of offenses against military law. Fitness for the service is the sole object of the inquiry, and it is, of course, evident that this may be found not to exist, in cases where there is no moral delinquency or violation of law on the part of the officer.

"In no sense whatsoever is it within the competency of the board to impose any punishment or to redress any wrongs, and its findings do not of themselves carry with them any opprobrium, except in so far as the particular thing upon which the findings of unfitness may be predicated is of itself reprehensible. In short, the Board of Examination is an agency designed to enable the Governor to properly discharge his responsibilities as commander in chief of the State militia. The findings and recommendations of the board become operative only when they have received his approval.

"It will also be noticed that the range of inquiry permitted to the board is very wide. It may consider the moral character of the officer, his capacity to fill the office, which would include physical as well as mental qualifications, and also his general fitness for the service, which would cover the possession of all of those soldierly attributes which, according to military standards, are deemed essential to efficiency in command both in war and peace. Whatever evidence may tend to prove the absence of any of these attributes is plainly competent, without regard to the place where or the conditions with respect to service under which the acts sought to be proved took place.

"Whether a court-martial under the State law would have jurisdiction to try the officer for an offense arising out of such acts is an entirely different and irrelevant consideration. The question before the Board of Examination is not whether the officer by his conduct in a specific case has been guilty of a violation of military law for which he should be punished, but whether such conduct tends to show the existence of such lack of personal qualities which unfit him for the proper discharge of the responsibilities of his office.

"Assuming that a writ of prohibition would run to such a body as this in any wise, which is at least very doubtful, it is, I think, manifest that the limitations upon its office which I have endeavored to show exist in its relation to court-martials and other inferior courts, would apply with still greater force to a Board of Examination, considering its nature and the functions which it is required to perform. Here, if anywhere, the largest freedom which may be consistent with proper investigation of the matters to be passed upon should be accorded, and the right to determine what evidence should be received and what weight should be given to it should, and in my opinion does, belong to such a body."

THREE INCENDIARY FIRES.

Occurred Within a Radius of Two Blocks in Tenement Houses.

Three incendiary fires were started yesterday morning, all of them in five-story tenements containing eight families each, and within a radius of two blocks. The police of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station think it the work of a paranoiac. Capt. Frers has placed two detectives on the case. Fire Marshal Seery is also investigating.

The first fire occurred at 4:30 o'clock at 1,537 Third Avenue. There are two stores on the first floor. Mrs. Annie Zucker and her two children occupy rooms on the third floor. Mrs. Zucker was awakened by smoke and rushed down stairs to the second floor, where she notified the janitor. On the first floor in the hallway they saw a baby carriage belonging to William Moskowitz ablaze. Some one had placed a door rug in the carriage and set it afire. A couple of buckets of water extinguished the blaze.

The second fire was discovered a few minutes later at 200 East Eighty-eighth Street. There is a drug store on the first floor of the building, and the janitor, Benjamin Sykes, lives with his family in the rear. Louis Ziegler, a tenant of the house, happened to be up and detected the odor of smoke. He went down stairs and saw that some one had gathered up the door mats, thrown them on the stairway, and set them afire. Ziegler and Sykes gathered pails of water and extinguished the blaze before the firemen appeared.

A similar fire was discovered at 5:45 o'clock in the hallway of the building at 1,578 Third Avenue. Some one in the house detected smoke. Rushing down the stairs the tenants found a fire in back of the stairs. The department quickly extinguished it.

The police think that the man who started these fires is the same one who started a similar fire in a Broadway a few nights ago. The modus operandi of the incendiary is about the same. He takes a number of door mats, soaks one with kerosene and then starts the blaze.

Tax Exemptions Not Retrogressive.

Townsend, Scudder, counsel for the Queens County Board of Supervisors, has rendered an opinion in which he holds that tax exemptions cannot be obtained retrogressively. The case was that of Charles Eberhardt of 796 Broadway, Brooklyn. He bought Lots 11 to 18, inclusive, at Mineola Park, in North Hempstead, with money obtained from the Government as a pension. On Oct. 14, 1898, he asked that the property be exempted from taxation, and this was granted by the Assessors of the town. He further asked that the taxes he had paid previously be remitted and the money returned to him. Mr. Scudder holds that the law does not exempt the property from tax for school purposes nor for the construction of roads and highways and that an application for exemption cannot act upon taxes already approved or paid.

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Thirty-second and Broadway.

SHOCK CAUSED A BOY'S FALL.

Brooklyn Lad Tried to Recover His Hat from an Electric Wire.

Ten-year-old James Freeman, who lives with his parents at 370 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, is in the Eastern District Hospital suffering from an electric shock and internal injuries. Young Freeman was injured yesterday afternoon on the bridge which spans Bushwick Creek at Kent Avenue and North Thirteenth Street.

He had been playing on the bridge, and tossed his hat up to the trolley wire, where it lodged. The boy then climbed up the arch of the bridge to secure his hat. In order to reach it he caught hold of the guide wire and received a shock of electricity which caused him to fall to the roadway. He was found insensible by two men, who called an ambulance. At a late hour last night he had not recovered consciousness.

WELL-KNOWN FIRE DOG DEAD.

Barney, Connected with Engine Co. No. 25, Killed by a Horse's Kick.

Barney, a well-known east side fire dog, connected for nine years with Engine Company No. 25, which is located on Fifth Street, near First Avenue, is dead. He was the personal property of Capt. Fisher of that company, but every member of the organization took a personal interest in the animal.

Yesterday while some of the members of the company were exercising a new horse at Fifth Street and First Avenue, the animal kicked Barney on the back. The dog yelped once or twice and then walked back to the engine house and made his way to the second story where the cots of the firemen are located. There he was found later, lying along the side of a cot, dead. An examination showed that the dog's back had been broken by the kick he had received from the horse.

Barney was about twelve years old. One of the peculiarities of the animal was that when an alarm was sent into the engine house he knew whether or not it was in the district covered by the company. If the fire was in the district the dog would bark, otherwise he would remain perfectly quiet.

BURNED OFF HIS MUSTACHE.

Dipper of Ice Water Has Cooling Effect on a Prisoner.

With an upper lip badly charred and with a few irregular bristling hairs protruding like the bristles of an effete hair brush, Richard Condon, alias "Crutch" Dillon, thirty-five years of age, of 666 East Fortieth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Zeller in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday charged with being a suspicious person. Condon, who is a cripple, was arrested at Seventeenth Street and Fourth Avenue Wednesday night, and locked up in the East Twenty-second Street Station.

The doorman was aroused later by the strong odor of burning hair. He went to Condon's cell and found him engaged in burning off his mustache with matches. He had half completed his job when the doorman threw a dipper of ice water on him.

Condon has a wooden leg, but uses it with the facility that some people do natural members. He was arrested some time ago for begging, and on him was found a card bearing the name of